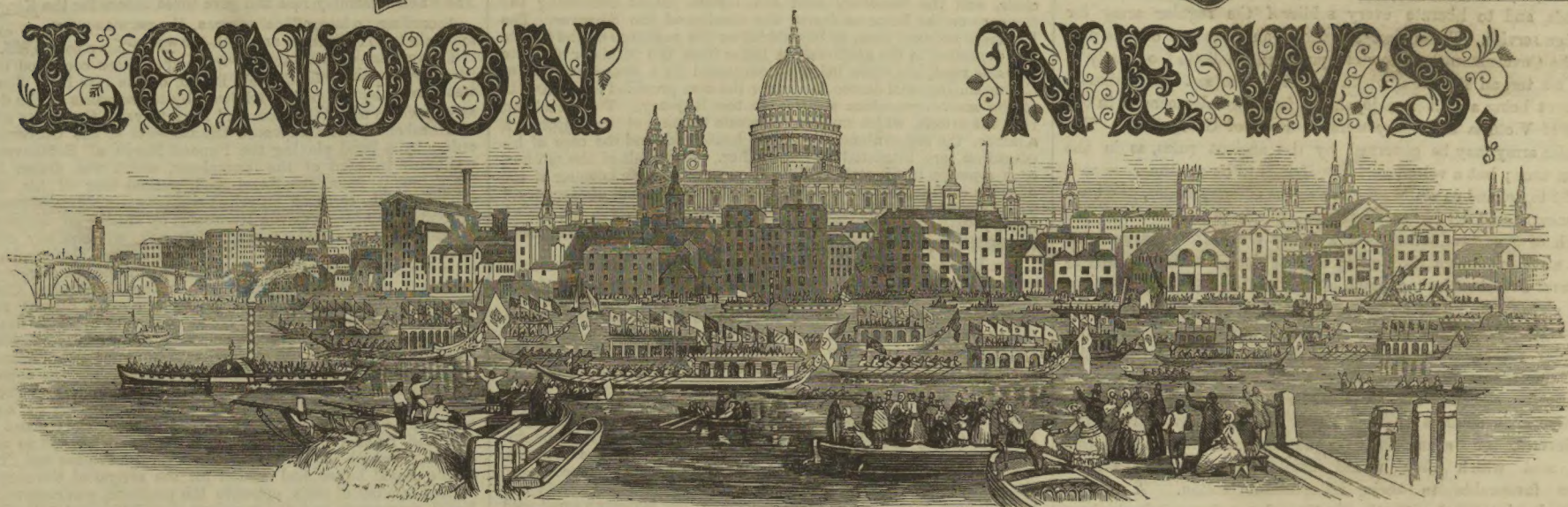


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WITH SUPPLEMENT AND } TENPENCE
COLOURED SUPPLEMENT }

NEUTRALITY;—AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

WHATEVER may be thought of the guileless simplicity of the British Foreign Office throughout the lengthened mystifications with which it was beguiled from the 1st of January to the passage of the Ticino, the public is glad to recognise the vigour with which the duties of the other departments of the Ministry have been performed since the outbreak of the war. At a time when the fate of all Europe and of the civilisation of our hemisphere may be said to depend on the issues of battle between inordinate Ambition and equally inordinate Obstinacy—between the “fastness” of the new regime and the steady ponderosity of the old—a Ministry must expect to have its proceedings criticised with more than ordinary severity, because through its own act it deprived itself of the aid of Parliament at a most perilous crisis and assumed to itself responsibility which it would have done better to have shared. It is therefore a matter of rejoicing that in this interregnum the country is able to admit that the Ministers have not been asleep at their posts, and that they have done upon their own authority what Parliament will cordially approve, and what it would have called upon them to do if it had been sitting at the time.

The proclamation of neutrality is an old stereotyped document

which has done duty in the days of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers. But it is a legal and befitting notification to Europe that the British people have no present concern with the matter at issue between the combatants on the plains of Lombardy; that they have resolved to hold aloof; and that they will neither by word or deed, as a nation and a government, encourage France against Austria or Austria against France. Their sympathies are happily of a nature which Governments cannot control, and which arrange themselves on the right side in spite of all the proclamations and notifications in the world. But if the Government had contented itself with this official publication, and had not taken measures to show at the same time that the neutrality of Great Britain was neither the result of cowardice, indifference, nor stupidity, a serious responsibility would have weighed upon it, and perhaps ere many weeks the insults to which we might have been subjected by one or other of the belligerents, might have taught us the painful lesson that neutrality, originating in no nobler source than a selfish calculation of personal comfort, or in a cold-blooded indifference to the weightiest questions that can agitate mankind, was a neutrality as unsafe as it would be undignified. In this respect the Government of Lord Derby has acted up to the intentions and spirit of the country. Noiselessly, but vigorously, it has taken measures to place the Navy upon an efficient

footing, not only in ships, in guns, and in shot, but, what is of more urgent necessity—in men. The liberal bounty which has been offered has had the effect of proving to friends and foes that the British are still the old sea-lions and dogs of war that they were in the days of the first three Georges; that the country has still the material for a naval force twice or thrice as numerous as that at the command of any two naval powers in the world; and that no alliance against us will find us weaker at sea than any possible opponents that ambition or revenge may bring against us.

The formation of rifle corps, under the sanction and with the authority of the State, is the necessary complement of the previous measures, and will aid in keeping up that prestige of our name which our brave soldiers reconquered for us at Delhi and at Lucknow, and other well-fought fields of India. A volunteer army like this, composed of the best blood in the British Isles, is a force of greater efficacy and value than is in the power of the Continental states to enrol. Their constant conscriptions so drain the life-blood of the people that there is no reserve left from which, at the call of danger or of duty, an army of volunteers—costing nothing, but worth far more to a State than a paid army of double the numbers—can be raised for the defence of the country. There can be little doubt, from the spirit already manifested, and from the meetings held or



THE WAR.—ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE 4TH CORPS OF FRENCH TROOPS AT MODANE, SAVOY, ON THE 3RD INST.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. A. BEAUCE.—SEE PAGE 493.

summoned, that at least one hundred thousand volunteers—many understanding, and all the rest anxious to learn and practise, the management of the rifle—will be ready in a few months, or, if need be, in a few weeks, to defend the soil of our islands, and to liberate every soldier of the regular army for foreign service. There seems, however, an intention on the part of the Government to follow old precedents a little too closely in this matter, an intention which we regret to see. Englishmen, without being a whit less loyal, are far more democratic in the days of Victoria than they were in those of George III. The regular army may be governed by the ancient rules, as in the olden time; but a volunteer force, if it is to be as numerous as it ought to be, and as really effective as the country hopes, must not be encumbered by too many of the antique formalities and too much of the martinism of the Horse Guards. And we must say, while approving thoroughly of its object, that the circular of General Peel smacks too much of the aristocratic assumption of the eighteenth, to be altogether palatable to the people of the nineteenth, century. A popular army must be placed under popular management. The Lord Lieutenants of the Counties and the Queen in Council must not have the whole power of appointing officers; but some choice in the matter must be left to the civic soldiers themselves, or men will not leave their businesses, or even their pleasures, with that alacrity and zeal which they would display under circumstances more favourable to their independent action. A people fit to be intrusted with the election of members of the highest and most powerful Legislative Assembly in the world are surely fit, if their services be desired in a military capacity, to be intrusted with the choice of the officers under whom they will serve. And if there be any seeming failure in the attempt to enrol a volunteer army, ready and fit for all emergencies, the fault will not be with the people, whose zeal and energy in the cause are undoubted, but with the Government. A too rigid adherence to the traditions of the Past will not suit the temper of our times. The finest volunteer force in the world is formed of men of British blood and descent in the United States. There are at least a million of citizen soldiers in that country, trained to the use of arms, and ready any moment at the call of duty; and experience proves that the officers are invariably elected for the best reasons, and that the men act with thorough confidence in, and the strictest obedience to, the Lieutenants, Captains, Majors, Colonels, and Generals of their own choice. Perhaps, in our monarchical country, the Crown, or the Lord Lieutenants of Counties, might continue to appoint the Colonels and Generals as in days of old, but we believe that it would be expedient and politic to allow all volunteer officers under the grade of Colonel to be freely elected by the men who are to serve under them.

There may exist objections in some quarters to a popular army, but an army is at all times objectionable. It is an evil which is only endured because it is a lesser evil than defencelessness; and, if we are to have a volunteer force in the present eminent condition of Europe—which few will be found to deny—it becomes us to have the best we can—one that shall combine loyalty to the throne with duty to the country, and that shall make Great Britain worthy, when the day comes, of acting as umpire in the restoration of peace and the liberation of the world.

It must not be forgotten that the peoples of Europe count for something in the war now raging; that, although it has been commenced by Emperors for Imperial purposes, the people are behind waiting, sooner or later, their opportunity. It is the duty of this country to show them an example of strength combined with freedom. And when become free and strong as we are, wars between despotic Emperors for despotic purposes will become impossible, from the fact that despotic Emperors will have ceased to exist and become as obsolete as the robber chieftains of the Rhine, or any other scourge of the Middle Ages.

ORDER OF THE BATH.—The Queen has ordained a special statue of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, authorising the following appointments to the said order:—To be extra members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights-Commanders—viz., Colonels R. Walpole, G. R. Barker, J. Douglas; Major-Generals H. G. Roberts, G. C. Whitlock. To be extra members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions—Colonels M. G. Dennis, S. T. Christie; Lieutenant-Colonels J. Simpson, R. Pratt, J. D. Carmichael, J. R. Glyn, T. Smith, J. McNeill, Walter, W. Payne, W. H. Seymour, W. C. Mollan, J. W. Cox, L. Nicholson, Sir W. Russell, Bart., T. Lightfoot, E. G. Bulwer, T. W. Hungerford; Major J. B. Thelwall; J. C. G. Tice, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; F. W. Innes, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; J. Fraser, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; C. A. Gordon, Surgeon; J. G. Inglis, Surgeon; J. Lee, Surgeon. Lieut.-Col. C. F. Seymour would have been recommended to her Majesty for the dignity of Companion of the Order of the Bath had he survived.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. C. P. Jones to be Minor Canon in St. David's Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. J. D. Kennedy to St. Sampson's, Guernsey; Rev. C. W. King to St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham; Rev. E. R. Mantell to Greatford, near Stamford; Rev. F. B. Portman to Thurlbear, Somerset; Rev. E. S. Stocker to Titchwell, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* Rev. G. W. T. Carwithen to Ashington, Devon; Rev. S. Gedge, M.A., Second Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, to Northampton; Rev. J. E. Philipps to Warminster, Wilts; Rev. E. L. Salisbury to Par, near St. Austell, Cornwall; Rev. A. S. Wilde to Louth. *Incumbency:* Rev. J. S. Bell to Holy Trinity, Killiney, Dublin. *Curacies:* Rev. J. Chell to Eccles, Lancashire; Rev. R. H. Hart to Whalley, Lancashire; Rev. G. Morison to Morvah, Cornwall; Rev. J. Raby to Littleham and Exmouth, Devon; Rev. J. M. Raymond to Borley, Essex; Rev. J. Summer to Chigwell, Essex.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN SWEDEN AND GOTTLAND.—Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co., received intelligence on Tuesday that the submarine telegraph cable has been successfully laid down from Westwick, in Sweden, to Wisby, in Gottland, by the screw steamer *Berwick*, under the directions of Mr. Canne, their chief engineer.

SUEZ CANAL.—We are informed that the digging of the Isthmus of Suez Canal commenced on the 25th of last month, the first sod being turned by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in the presence of the contractor of the works. A large staff of engineers and native workmen assembled at a point determined on for the outlet of the canal in the Mediterranean.

General Sir W. F. Williams, K.C.B., who is about to retire from the command of Woolwich garrison, was present on Friday week at a grand entertainment in the Royal Artillery Mess-room, which was concluded by a ball on a scale of unusual splendour, attended by 700 or 800 persons, comprising the officers and their families, and the residents in the neighbourhood.

Sir Andrew Smith, late director of the Army Medical Department, not forgetful of the days passed by him when a student in the University of Edinburgh, has just presented to the Natural History Museum his magnificent collection of reptilia. It embraces nearly 2000 specimens, obtained from all parts of the world, and among them are many of great rarity and beauty.

The *Colombo Examiner* notices the success of the pearl fishery at Aripo. The oysters were selling at £6 to £6 10s. per 1000, and money was abundant. Bates, the chief of the European divers, was under water for three hours. The operations of the European divers are expected to produce very beneficial results, both in the discovery of new banks, and in determining the age of the oysters.

On the 13th of April the Russians took Weden, which during thirteen years was the residence and stronghold of Schamyl, by storm.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Senate sat on Thursday week, M. Troplong in the chair, and the Secretary read the letters patent conferring the Regency on the Empress during the absence of the Emperor. The President ordered them to be entered on the registers of the Senate and deposited in the archives. A letter from the Minister of State was also read, the same being accompanied by a sealed packet inclosing an Imperial decree, issued for the case provided for by Art. 15 of the *senatus-consultum* relative to the Regency. The President read the article, which says:—"The safe keeping of the Emperor, if a minor, the superintendence of his household, and the care of his education, are intrusted to his mother. In default of the mother, or of a person nominated by the Emperor, the safe keeping of the minor is confided to a person appointed by the Council of Regency." The President ordered that, in virtue of the said article, the sealed letter in question shall remain sealed up in the archives of the Senate in a particular place assigned to it.

The Empress published on Wednesday morning her first official act, under the form—"For the Emperor: and by virtue of the powers which he has intrusted to us, Eugénie. By the Empress Regent." The above signature is attached to the law creating, or rather authorising the creation of (*il pourra être crée*), a new archbishopric at Rennes—"the formation to be arranged between the Holy See and the Government." A credit of 24,400 f. is opened for the purpose.

The *Constitutionnel* states that after the dinner prepared for the Emperor and his party at Montreuil, on his journey to Marseilles, Dr. Conneau presented to each of the guests three miniature photographs—one of the Emperor standing, another of the Emperor seated, and the third representing the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial together. Soon afterwards the Chamberlain to the Empress, presented to each person from her Majesty a small gold medal of the Virgin, with the legend, "Mary, pray for us."

The *Moniteur* announces the result of the subscription for the new French loan of £20,000,000, which is declared to be a convincing proof of the soundness of the French finances, the wealth and patriotism of France, and the entire confidence felt by the French in the wisdom of their Emperor. It appears that the total of the subscriptions offered was £92,280,000, the number of subscribers being 525,000. The *Pays* observes that no other country in the world has such large resources to place at the service of its Government and the cause of right.

It is rumoured that four new Marshals of France will soon be nominated, viz.—Prince Napoleon, and Generals de MacMahon, Niel, and Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely.

The arrival of troops of all arms at Marseilles, and their departure by sea and by railway to Toulon, continue with unabated vigour and rapidity.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains a decree, proroguing the session of the Corps Legislatif to the 28th of May.

The Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia and her husband, the Duke of Mecklenburg, have arrived in Paris, and have taken up their residence in the Pavillon de Flore at the Tuileries. The Empress, in honour of her guests, gave a grand dinner, on Wednesday, at which all the Imperial family were present.

The nomination of Professor Owen, in the place of the late Robert Brown, as member of the Institute of France, is confirmed by Imperial decree, dated the 7th instant.

The bans of marriage are published between M. Faure, of the Opéra Comique, and the celebrated artiste Mlle. Lefebvre, of the same theatre.

The *Constitutionnel* states that M. About's book on the Roman question has been seized by order of the Attorney-General, and laid before the tribunals.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the following is the strength of the French fleet at Toulon:—In commission—The *Bretagne*, 140 guns; Ville de Paris, 120; *Algeiras*, 100; *Redoutable*, 100; *Napoleon*, 90; *Eylau*, 90; *Arcole*, 90; *Alexandre*, 90; *Fountain*, 90; *Donawerth*, 80; *Suffren*, gunnery ship. The reserve is composed of the *Montebello*, 120 guns; *Friedland*, 120; *Souvarain*, 120; *Fleurus*, 100 guns; *Navarin*, 100; *Prince Jérôme*, 100; *Jena*, 90; *Charlemagne*, 90; *Duperré*, 82. I use the term reserve, although the authorities declare the ships to be laid up in ordinary; for they are moored stern on to the quay on which are their guns, arranged in order and ticketed ready for shipment. The stores are all stowed away ready at hand, and the crews are in Toulon, ready to be marched on board. The *Napoleon* and *Eylau*, accompanied by two steam-frigates, have sailed for the Adriatic, under Admiral Jurien de La Gravière.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna assert that the Emperor Francis Joseph is about to leave for Italy, and that during the absence of the Emperor with his army the Archduke Regnier is to be intrusted with the administration of affairs.

The office of Minister for Foreign Affairs is no longer held by Count Buol. The *Wiener Zeitung* of Wednesday published the following official announcement:—"His Imperial Majesty has by letter addressed to Count Buol, and in compliance with the Count's request, graciously relieved that Minister from the duties of the office hitherto held by him, with the fullest acknowledgment, however, of his services rendered as Minister of State. The President of the Federal Diet, Count Rechberg, is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial Household in place of Count Buol." The *Pays* says that the fall of Count Buol is owing to his "opposition" to the ultimatum, and that he retires before the war party with Field-Marshal Baron Hess at his head. The *Nord* takes a different view, and thinks the ex-Minister is to blame "for the mad policy of Austria."

The official *Austrian Correspondence* says that failing health was the only cause of Count Buol's request to be relieved from the office of Foreign Minister. His resignation occasions no change in the principles of Austrian policy, the aim and object of which is to maintain Austria's rights, and to recognise the rights of others.

The official *Weiner Zeitung* of Thursday contains an Imperial decree increasing the direct and indirect taxes of the empire. The monopoly of tobacco and the Customs' duties are not included. It then goes on to explain that the extent of such financial measures is now completed.

The Government has asked for a Lombardo-Venetian loan of 75,000,000, at 5 per cent, payable in silver. The loan is to be repayable also in silver, and the price of issue is to be 70.

If we may credit a report published by the *Journal des Débats*, Count Karoly's mission to St. Petersburg completely failed, as the Austrian Government was unable to extract from the Russian Cabinet a pledge to maintain neutrality.

PRUSSIA.

After a six hours' debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday week, during which all parties expressed the sentiment of German nationality, the loan asked for by Government for the military and naval administration, together with further means for raising money, was unanimously voted.

In Friday's sitting of the Upper House the money supplies demanded by Government were unanimously voted with many expressions of confidence. All the speakers were anti-Napoleonic, and in favour of German nationality.

The Session of the Diet was closed at twelve o'clock on Saturday by the Prince Regent in person, who pronounced a speech, of which the following is an extract of the part relating to foreign affairs:—

The war, which my Government in vain used its most strenuous endeavours to prevent, has broken out in Italy. The serious position of affairs demanded the placing of the army on a war footing, which measure it was also found necessary to extend to the marine service. The attitude and spirit of the army is such as to inspire us with full confidence, whatever the future may produce. It will not, when our country calls, fall short of the deeds and fame in arms of our fathers. Prussia is determined to maintain the basis of European public right and the balance of power in Europe. It is Prussia's right and duty to stand up for the security, the protection, and the national interests of Germany, and she will not resign the assertion of these her prerogatives. Prussia expects that all the German Confederate Powers will stand firmly by her side in the fulfilment of that mission, and trusts that her readiness to defend the common Fatherland will merit their confidence.

The Prince Regent concluded his address as follows:—

It is at a critical moment, gentlemen, that I bid you return to your homes. May the Almighty extend His protecting hand over our beloved country; may He hearken to our prayers for our beloved King and master! Join with me in the shout "Long live the King!"

The whole Assembly rose and gave three cheers for the King.

According to late official returns, the permanent army of Prussia amounts to 211,731 men, and with the war reserve to 275,895.

The remains of Alexander von Humboldt were conveyed in solemn procession to the Dom Church, Berlin, on the 10th inst. The cortege was headed by the police, followed by the servants of the deceased, among whom was "Old Conrad," for fifty years the trusty attendant of Humboldt; then appeared the students of the University, preceded by a band playing the Funeral March of Beethoven. Immediately in front of the funeral-car, which was drawn by eight black horses from the Royal stud, walked four of his Majesty's Chamberlains, carrying on velvet cushions the orders of knighthood presented to Alexander von Humboldt by almost all the Sovereigns of Europe. The coffin was of plain oak, without any canopy or ornament, save a few palm-leaves, which were also borne by the attendants on each side of the car. Then came the clergy, wearing the black monkish gown peculiar to the Established Church of Prussia, whilst three nephews, and other more distant relations, followed as chief mourners. Seven Ministers of State headed the public part of the procession, and were followed by knights of the highest orders in the realm, generals, diplomats, Parliamentary deputations, University and civic dignitaries, &c. As soon as the train had arrived at the door of the Dom Church (which is contiguous to the Royal Schloss) the coffin was carried by six Royal valets to a platform erected before the altar. Only those persons who had formed part of the procession were allowed to enter the church, in which the Prince Regent, with the Princes and Princesses of the Royal house, had waited for the arrival of the cortege. A limited number of seats, opposite the platform, was reserved for the Royal personages and the members of the Humboldt family. The Rev. Dr. Hoffmann, standing in front of the platform, uttered a short oration, in which the scientific merits of the great deceased were duly extolled. At night the corpse was transferred, by torch-light procession, to Tegel, a neighbouring family estate of the Humboldts, where the remains of the celebrated Wilhelm, the brother of the more illustrious deceased, are deposited.

[We have given at page 484 a Portrait of Baron Alexander von Humboldt.]

GERMANY.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet, at Frankfurt on the Maine, on Friday week, the proposition of the Military Commission to put the garrisons of the federal fortresses on a war footing was agreed to. The Hanoverian Representative proposed that a corps of observation should be placed on the Upper Rhine, but Prussia protested against such a measure.

A letter from Stuttgart informs us that the mobilisation of the 8th federal corps d'armée is completed, and that the Commander-in-Chief of it is Prince Frederick. The corps d'armée of Wurtemberg has been placed under the command of the Minister of War, General Miller.

RUSSIA.

A telegram, published by the *Nord*, contains the important announcement, which yet requires confirmation, that the Russian Government has ordered five corps of its army to be placed on a complete war footing, all the men on furlough from the regiments composing these corps having been recalled to their colours.

The Russian loan has been suspended. The following is an extract from the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of April 24 (May 6):—

By a ukase of the 20th of March last, addressed to the Minister of Finance, his Majesty the Emperor, with a view to strengthen the exchange funds and facilitate the sending of letters of credit, had ordered the effecting abroad of a loan of twelve millions of pounds sterling, through the agency of the banking-houses, Thomson, Bonar, and Co. and Mart Magnus. The term of the subscription to this loan at London and Berlin was fixed for the 28th of April (May 10). In the mean time the war which has broken out in Italy between Austria and Sardinia, and the unfounded rumour designedly propagated that Russia was concerned in it, have spread a panic throughout Europe, and the public funds have fallen everywhere. It results from this state of things that the loan could not be effected at present on the advantageous conditions proposed. As the Government had not been induced to conclude this loan through any peculiar want of the Imperial treasury, but solely for the sake of strengthening the metallic fund required to meet the promissory notes of the empire, the Minister of Finance, with the sanction of his Majesty the Emperor, has suspended until a more favourable period the raising of the loan, of which information has been given to the bankers of London and Berlin, together with the declaration that all those persons who had declared their readiness to take part in the loan should be freed from the obligations they have thereby contracted, and that all instalments paid on this account should be returned to the subscribers upon their application or order.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has given orders for the supply of tents for an army of 30,000 men.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies, after a long discussion, rejected, by 94 votes to 18, a motion for abolishing the penalty of death for political offences.

The official *Correspondencia Autographica* of Tuesday says that the Portuguese Government has proposed to Spain a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive; but that the Spanish Government has refused to fall in with this proposal, alleging that the treaty between Portugal and England might compromise that liberty of action which Spain intends to preserve.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Duc de Grammont left Rome on Sunday for Genoa, having been summoned by the Emperor Napoleon. A popular movement is said to have occurred at Casena. The *Gazzetta di Bologna* announces officially that Austria has recognised the neutrality of the States of the Church. Affairs at Ancona are in an unsettled and precarious state. The Tuscan Consul hauled down his flag on the 11th, and on the following day a protest was given in by the French and Sardinian Consuls on the subject of the fortifications. They threatened, in the event of these still being carried on, to demand their passports. On the 13th, although the state of siege had been raised, the Austrians pulled down a casino. Rome remained tranquil on the 16th.

UNITED STATES.

The dates from New York are to the 5th inst. Intelligence has been received to the effect that an attempt to land a small filibustering expedition on the shores of Cuba has failed. The small boats in which the filibusters sought to reach the shore were swamped, and all the munitions were lost. The filibusters themselves were saved, and had been conveyed in a vessel to Hayti.

The *St. Paul Daily Times* states that it is proposed to dispatch an expedition from that city for the exploration of that immense and fertile district of country lying north-west of Minnesota, and to open an overland route from Minnesota to British Columbia.

The Right Rev. George Washington Doane, Bishop of New Jersey, died on the 27th ult., in his sixtieth year, at his residence in Burlington. Bishop Doane was the author of many beautiful poems. Several of his hymns are embraced in the collection authorised to be used in the Episcopal Church in the United States. He was the twenty-ninth Bishop, in succession, of the American Episcopate, and at the time of his death stood seventh on the list of Bishops.

At Zanesville, Ohio, on the 2nd, an unsuccessful attempt was made to rescue a fugitive slave from the custody of the 'United States' Marshal. Clubs and pistols were used, and several persons were badly injured.

The Louisiana Legislature has passed the following stringent law respecting coloured people taken into that State by vessels. It provides that "free persons of colour coming into the State by water shall be lodged in gaol until the vessel in which the said person arrived shall be ready to leave port; that when the master of the vessel applies for the coloured person he shall give a bond in 500 dollars to leave within twenty-four hours, and that the coloured person shall not go ashore again; that, where the master neglects or refuses to pay the gaol fees of 40 cents per day, and leaves the coloured person in custody, or disregards the bond, the charges and penalties shall be a lien on the vessel, and the coloured person be set at liberty, and have five days to leave the State. If found after the lapse of that period, the person so liberated shall be imprisoned."

from three to twelve months, at hard labour. If taken a second time, then imprisonment for five years. One-half of the pecuniary penalty is to go to the informer, who is made a competent witness."

The *Cincinnati Gazette* of April 25 gives the following account of floods on the Mississippi:—"Our latest advices in regard to the high water in the Lower Mississippi are of an alarming character. From the officers of the steamer *Monarch* we learn that the numerous crevasses have resulted in the overflow of large tracts of the lower country and the destruction of stock, crops, and improvements to an almost incalculable amount. From Memphis down the river is described as spreading on either hand like a sea, and the marks of desolation are everywhere visible. Scores of plantations and villages are either overflowed or rendered almost uninhabitable by the mould with which the surrounding moisture has covered every dwelling. The houses, which are built on pillars, thus suffering the water to run freely beneath, are still occupied. Flat boats are usually moored to such habitations, which serve the double purpose of stables for the cattle and quarters for the negroes who guard them. The anxiety to learn the news from above respecting the water is intense, and the people exhibited great depression on being told that the upper rivers were still rising. At Helena the levee has successfully kept the town from overflow. Napoleon is also well protected, the levees along both the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers being in good condition; the water, however, keeps filled the low grounds in the rear of the place. The graveyard on the banks of the Arkansas, and between the river and the levee, is submerged, and the gravestones and monuments just peeping above the flowing waters. At Lake Providence the water is excluded, but the town is muddy and extremely damp and noisome. At Vicksburg the water is sixteen inches higher than during the flood of last year, so that the steamers tie up "cheek by jowl" with the houses, some of the awnings of which they have knocked down. It will be remembered that Vicksburg stands upon a very high bank. We also learn that there is often no land in sight, and that the steamers, in order to reach the so-called "landings," are compelled to push among trees and logs, and buried levees, to deposit a mail-bag or bundle on a log or in a skiff."

CANADA.

In the Canadian Upper House of Parliament, on the 29th ult. an amendment was offered to the Government Supply Bill proposing that they should not consider the question of supply until satisfied that the Executive Government will not incur any expense whatever for the removal of the seat of Government to Quebec without first submitting the estimates for the same to the Legislative Council. This amendment gave rise to a long discussion, but the Ministry were defeated by twenty-three to twenty.

A Toronto despatch of the 4th of May says:—"Parliament was prorogued at one p.m. to day. The following is a synopsis of the Governor's speech:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly,—I am glad to release you earlier than usual, and congratulate you upon having accomplished so much useful work. I have laid before you the answer of her Majesty's Secretary of State expressing her satisfaction at the ultimate decision in regard to the seat of Government. You have made provision for commutating the feudal right in Lower Canada, and have placed additional restraint on the powers of municipalities to borrow, whilst you have taken steps for gradually enforcing the fulfilment of local obligations already incurred. In my opinion nothing could be more injurious to the credit of the province than the impression that such obligations could be impaired or evaded. You have amended the tariff, and whilst I regret the necessity for increasing some duties on imports, I hope the principle on which the duties are imposed will alleviate their pressure. It is satisfactory to see that the income of the province for the first quarter of the current year shows signs of the revival of trade as well as an increase in our resources. You have invited her Majesty, or any member of the Royal family, to visit North America, and I believe that in no portion of her Majesty's broad dominions would such a visit be hailed with more affectionate and genuine loyalty. With an earnest prayer that Providence may bless us with an abundant harvest and restored prosperity I now terminate this session.

William Smith O'Brien arrived at Toronto on the night of the 4th inst., and was met at the steamer by a large number of people, who, with a band of music, escorted him to the Rossin House. On the following day addresses were presented to him by the St. Patrick Association and other bodies.

AUSTRALIA.

Papers and letters, per the *Emu* and Overland Mail, bring down our intelligence from Victoria to the 16th of March. Some disagreements appear to have arisen in the Cabinet, and Mr. Duffy, who held the office of Commissioner of Lands and Survey, had sent in his resignation. On the 24th of February the first Parliament of Victoria was prorogued. At the very day, and almost at the very hour, fixed for the ceremony an attack was made upon the Government on the Appropriation Bill. The debate could not be interrupted; and, although the Governor had reached the House, he was obliged to wait. The debate was warmly carried on till eight o'clock, when a division gave the Government a majority of nine, the numbers being 24 to 15. Even then the question was not at rest, but had to be re-debated in the other House. At half-past ten the division was, however, taken, and the Opposition were again left in a minority, the numbers being 12 to 5 in favour of the Ministers. This necessary business over, the ceremony of prorogation was allowed to continue, and, after the Royal assent had been given to a number of bills, the first Parliament of Victoria was closed by the Governor. The *Australian Gazette* states that the alpacas which had sailed from England in the ship *Goddess* were landed from that vessel on the 17th of February, transferred to the Botanical Gardens, and turned out to grass. All the animals were in perfect health. The members of the Mechanics' Institute, Melbourne, have determined upon erecting a new hall at an expenditure of £7500. The sum of £3000 has been voted by the Corporation of Melbourne for this year's quota towards the erection of public baths and fountains. Arrangements have been made for erecting twenty-four water-taps at the junctions of the principal streets of Melbourne. Mr. G. V. Brooke has become the sole lessee of the Theatre Royal, Melbourne. Mr. Hudson, the Irish comedian, has appeared there. Miss Emma Stanley seems to be meeting with success; and Mrs. Butler's "readings" attract large audiences.

We have received Sydney papers with dates from the 11th of February to the 10th of March last. Ministerial changes were in contemplation. Mr. Forster brought forward a motion in the Assembly to the effect that every minister of religion—no matter what might be his ecclesiastical rank—should receive an equal share of the money reserved in Schedule C of the Church Act; but after an animated debate the motion was lost by fifteen to six. In the Upper House Mr. Deas Thomson moved a resolution affirming the necessity for connecting the Australian colonies with the proposed telegraphic line between Great Britain and India. The discussion was adjourned that some despatches recently received might be referred to. It has been determined to erect a new School of Arts. A grand subscription ball was given in Sydney to welcome Sir Charles Nicholson back to the colony. The appeals of the Rev. W. B. Clarke for a new expedition in search of Dr. Leichardt had met with unfavourable responses, both from the colonial and Imperial authorities, so that there was no hope of such an expedition being started unless it can be got up by public subscription. The Land League was being organised. The principles of this league, as laid down at a branch meeting at Redfern, are that "free selection, free pasturage, deferred payments, and taxation on uncultivated and unimproved lands, and a termination of the present squatting system, at the end of the leases, agreeably to the orders in Council of March, 1847, ought to be embodied in any land bill calculated to give satisfaction to the colonists."

The dates from South Australia are from March 18 from Adelaide. In commercial matters there was a better tone. The pastoral and cereal returns of the season are represented as very satisfactory. A considerable increase of production was anticipated from the copper-mines of the colony.

INDIA.

Tantia Topce was tried by court martial on the 15th inst., at Sopree, sentenced to death, and hanged on the 18th.

A body of rebels under Adil Mahomed Khan was surprised near Futtehpore on the 19th, and routed with a loss of several killed and wounded.

Intelligence has been received by telegraph of the occurrence on the 15th inst. of an outbreak at Nugger Parkur, north of Cutch. Troops have been despatched from Dessa for the reduction of the insurgents. No particulars are given. With this exception the Bombay Presidency is quiet.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY AT ALDERSHOT.

The first grand field-day for the season was held at Aldershot on Monday, in the presence of her Majesty, attended by the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice and Helena, and the Duke of Cambridge. The review was intended to take place at an earlier hour, but owing to the rain the march was delayed until a little past ten o'clock, when the entire force under General Knolly's command, consisting of three brigades of infantry under Major-Generals Lord W. Paulet, Hon. A. Spencer, and Lawrence, and a cavalry brigade under Major-General Lawrenson, passed through the South Camp and across the Moor to the steep knolls and ridges which stretch between the Royal Pavilion and the high picturesque mound known as Caesar's Camp, on the Winchester road. The entire force mustered 11,270 bayonets and 1300 sabres, and, inclusive of the Engineers and Military Train, formed a total of a little over 13,000 officers and men, and eighteen guns. A series of brilliant manoeuvres was then carried into execution, after which the entire body of the troops marched past the Queen, who then returned to the Pavilion, and, after a luncheon, left for Buckingham Palace.

The Waterford regiment of militia has arrived in the Isle of Wight, where it will be for some time quartered.

An order has been issued for the removal of the military stores which lie in the moat of the Tower of London.

The *Agamemnon*, 91, screw, was commissioned on Saturday morning by Captain Thomas Hope, and will receive a complement of 860 men.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited Shoeburyness during the past week for the purpose of inspecting the arrangements in progress for the institution of the school of gunnery for the regiment of Royal Artillery. His Royal Highness also visited the Rifle Depot Battalion at Winchester last week.

An Admiralty order directs the *Firebrand* steam-vessel to be got ready forthwith, in order to survey the route and take soundings from England to Gibraltar, and thence to Malta, including the skirts of the Bay of Biscay, with a view to laying down a submarine electric telegraph for the service of the Government at a future period.

It is stated that a contract for one of the great iron ram steam-vessels to be built for the Government has been obtained by the Thames Ironworks Company. She will be of 6000 tons burden, with an expected speed of fourteen knots, and will cost nearly four times as much as a first-rate man-of-war.—*Times* City Article.

At the Curragh Camp, Dublin, on Wednesday week, while a firing party of the 14th Regiment, under the command of an officer, were shooting at a target, a private soldier, who was acting as buttsman, was accidentally shot dead. The officer in command has been placed under arrest.

A silver medal, with a gratuity of £15, has been awarded by the Commander-in-Chief to Sergeant Alexander Cairns, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), for long service and meritorious conduct. Medals for long service and meritorious conduct have also been presented to Staff Sergeant Douglas, Colour Sergeant Coppin, Colour Sergeant Dadsell, and Corporal Williams, all of the Royal Engineers. Each of the sergeants thus decorated received a gratuity of £15, and the corporal a gratuity of £5.

A series of experimental practice with the Armstrong gun is now almost daily carried out at Shoeburyness, where the extensive range affords the necessary facilities for instructing the Royal Artillery in the use of this extraordinary weapon. A new description of carriage for the gun has been constructed at the Royal Arsenal, and fully approved by Sir William Armstrong. It has also been decided, as soon as practicable, to introduce the Armstrong gun into the naval service.

On Monday the Earl of Cardigan, Inspector-General of Cavalry, inspected the 5th Dragoon Guards, stationed at the Hulme Barracks, and expressed himself highly gratified at their clean and soldierlike condition. On the following morning the troops assembled at the exercising-ground at Old Trafford, and, in the presence of the Earl of Cardigan, were put through the customary evolutions, with the performance of which his Lordship expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and congratulated the Colonel on the efficient state of his men.

On account of the serious extent to which the crime of desertion in her Majesty's service has now arrived, a new warrant, dated the 25th of April, has been issued by the General Commanding in Chief, and is ordered to be laid before general and garrison courts-martial, authorising the punishment of the lash in such cases. In pursuance of the new code, therefore, six delinquents, convicted at the garrison court-martial at Woolwich last week of robbery and desertion, were sentenced to the punishment of fifty lashes each, together with various terms of imprisonment.

The movement for the formation of rifle corps is extending through the country. Corps are in course of formation at Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Hastings, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Reigate, Shields, Sunderland, Wolverhampton, and many other towns. An important notice has been issued from the War Office sanctioning the formation of volunteer rifle corps, under the provisions of the Act of 44 George III., cap. 54, as well as of artillery corps and companies in maritime towns in which there may be forts and batteries.

Orders were sent on Saturday last to Chatham directing that a company of Engineers should be forthwith sent to Weymouth to put the defences of that part of the coast in a proper state of defence, by the erection of earthworks for the reception of heavy guns. A party has also been ordered to survey the neighbourhood of Southampton, probably with a view to similar operations on that part of the coast. Pembroke Dockyard and Milford Haven are also to be fortified by the erection of solid works in two or three commanding situations. The batteries that will be placed on the south-east promontory of Tynemouth will be extremely strong, and will take in the range of the entrance of the harbour and the offing. A battery will also be placed at the north-east, to command the Long Sands, and to prevent an enemy landing to the south of Cullercoats.

The Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, and the Royal Wilts Militia, have completed their period of training at Salisbury. The first-named regiment mustered nearly 400 men. The review of the Yeomanry Cavalry took place on Friday week at Homington Downs, by Major-General the Hon. J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth. At the close of the movements General Scarlett, addressing the Marquis of Ailesbury as Colonel, said he had been a cavalry officer for many years, and the discipline of the regiment had afforded him very great pleasure. He had also, he said, reviewed the Wiltshire Militia, and he could fairly say that that regiment was second to none in her Majesty's service. The South Staffordshire Yeomanry Regiment of Militia has just passed through its annual period of training at Shrewsbury. There was a stronger muster than in any former year. The Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry will meet at Ruthin for eight days' training on Saturday, June 4.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—Several of the vessels which were originally intended for this service has been dispatched to the Mediterranean, and they include five line-of-battle ships and one corvette—namely, the Royal Albert, 121, screw, Captain Rice, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle, K.C.B.; the *Renown*, 91, Captain A. Forbes; the *Orion*, 91, Captain Wallace Houston; the *Victor Emmanuel*, 91, Captain Wilcox, C.B.; the *Brunswick*, 80; Captain E. Ommanney; and the *Raceon*, 21, Captain J. A. Paynter. Inasmuch, however, as Rear-Admiral Mundy has been appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, the probability is that Admiral Fremantle will shortly return to resume his command of the Channel squadron. The *Hannibal*, 91, Captain Connolly, will bear the flag of Admiral Mundy, and will shortly sail to join the Mediterranean fleet. She is now only about 100 men short of her complement. Therefore, for the immediate defence of our own shores, there are the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101, Captain Thomson; the *Exmouth*, 91, Captain Stopford; the *Hero*, 91, Captain G. H. Seymour, C.B.; the *James Watt*, 91, Captain E. Codd; the *Algiers*, 91, Captain G. W. D. O'Callaghan; the *London*, 91, Captain H. Chads; the *Cressy*, 80, Captain the Hon. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B.; the *Cesar*, 91, Captain C. Frederick (now on special service in the West Indies); and the *Agamemnon*, 91, Captain T. Hope. Of frigates there are the *Liffey*, 51, Captain G. W. Preedy; the *Emerald*, 51, Captain Arthur Cumming; the *Mersey*, 40, Captain Caldwell, C.B.; the *Diadem*, 32, Captain Moorsom (also on special service); the *Doris*, 32, Captain E. Heathcote; the *Curacoa*, 33, Captain T. Mason; the *Ternagant*, 25, Captain R. Hall; and the *Cadmus*, 21, Captain H. S. Hillyar, C.B. Of smaller vessels, there are the *Brisk*, 16, Captain Algernon F. R. de Horsey; the *Falcon*, 16, Commander A. G. Fitzroy; the *Pioneer*, 6, Commander C. H. May; the *Flying Fish*, Commander C. W. Hope; the *Intrepid*, 6, Commander G. Marryat; and the *Assurance*, 4, Commander C. M. Aynsley—all of the before-mentioned ships being screws. Then there are, of paddles, the *Firebrand*, 6, Commander James M. Bruce; *Virago*, 6, Commander M. B. Dunn; and *Gorgon*, 6, Commander B. C. F. Pim. The majority of the ships composing this important fleet have been commissioned during the past few weeks, and are, for the most part, fully manned. There is also a powerful reserve ready to be commissioned, including the Duke of Wellington, 131; Royal Sovereign, 131; Royal George, 102; *Edgar*, 91; *Colossus*, 80; *Goliath*, 80; *Mecanee*, 80; *Majestic*, 80; *Mars*, 80; *Melpomene*, 51; *Imperieuse*, 51; *Orlando*, 50; *Dauitless*, 32; and also, for the purpose of home defence, there are the screw blockships *Nile*, 91, Captain A. Wilmot, C.B.; *Cornwallis*, 60, Captain Randolph; *Pembroke*, 60, Captain Charleswood; *Blenheim*, 60, Captain Scott, C.B.; *Russell*, 60, Captain Storey; *Hawke*, 60, Captain Crispin; *Ajax*, 60, Captain Boyd; *Edinburgh*, 60, Captain D'Eyncourt; *Hastings*, 60, Captain Mordaunt; *Hogue*, 60, Captain Moore, C.B.; and the *Arrogant*, 47, Captain L. G. Heath, C.B. The number of vessels in commission therefore, on the home station, exclusive of the *Cesar* and *Diadem*, are—ships of the line, 17; frigates, 8; smaller vessels, 9. Line-of-battle ships ready for commission, 10; frigates, 3.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The "cunning man of Marnhull," a vagabond named Charles Curtis, living at that village, has been committed to the Dorchester House of Correction for two months for obtaining 10s. 6d. from a young widow on pretence of charming back her young man, who had become slack in his attentions.

A fatal accident has occurred at Gloucester Cathedral. Workmen were employed in repairing the great west window, preparatory to filling it with stained glass as a memorial to the late Bishop Monk, when part of the scaffolding fell; one of the men, Samuel Mathews, was killed, and two or three others were more or less injured.

The body of a woman who had evidently been murdered has been found near the Curragh camp. Two privates and a sergeant, who had been seen in her company, and who could not give a good account of their time on the night she was killed, are in custody.

St. Peter's Church, Colchester, was reopened on Sunday, the interval during which it has been closed having been devoted to the revarnishing of the pews and the laying down of quick lime beneath the floor—steps, it is hoped, which will have the effect of thoroughly ridding the edifice of the mites with which it had been suddenly infested.

A charge was preferred on Tuesday, before the Cirencester magistrates, against Mr. H. Pole, of Stratton House, and three of his servants—W. Mullis, German Colburn, and Mary Colburn—for the abduction of a voter, John Kibblewhite, at the recent election. The Bench decided that there was no case against Mr. Pole, but committed his three servants for trial, admitting them to bail.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION AT HOUNSLOW.—The Hansworth powder-mills, near Hounslow, were the scene of another explosion on Tuesday night. It took place between ten and eleven o'clock, in that part of the works known as the yellow powder-house, which, with some adjoining buildings, was blown to atoms. Happily it was unattended with fatal consequences, only one man being burnt, but not seriously. No explanation could be elicited as to the cause of the accident.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST AN ASSISTANT OVERSEER. An inquiry was held at the Chorley Workhouse on Tuesday, on the death of a man named James Berry, who had died suddenly after his removal from Bolton to Chorley. The assistant overseer of Bolton, Mr. Scowcroft, removed the deceased, who was very ill at the time, from the workhouse at Bolton to the railway station, and, no information having been given of the unfortunate man's arrival at Chorley, he remained five or six hours in the station, unable to move or help himself. The jury brought a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Scowcroft.

A MAN SLOWLY ROASTED.—On Saturday last, and the Liwycod lime-kilns, near Aberdare, a young man, named William Thomas, was engaged in superintending the process of burning lime, and having "fed the kiln," as it is called, by piling upon it a large heap of stones, &c., got on the top of the heap for the purpose of levelling the stones. The mass beneath being highly calcined, and the substratum giving way, the heap of stones slowly descended, and the unhappy man was carried with them into the burning abyss. The poor wretch struggled in the hope of extricating himself, and gave utterance to the most heartrending shrieks, but, although many rushed to the spot and made what efforts they could to rescue him, all was in vain. He was seen to descend lower and lower into the fire, writhing as he did so in the most intense agony, until he at length disappeared. The workmen at once set to work to draw the kiln for the purpose of recovering the body, and at length it was drawn out a charred and blackened mass. At the inquest held on the body it was stated that, although the practice of kindling the coal was very dangerous, and had often led to a sacrifice of life, it was constantly resorted to. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE EXPLOSION AT THE HOUNSLOW POWDER-MILLS.—On Tuesday the Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate men who were killed by the explosion at the Hounslow powder-mills was resumed, for the fourth time, and brought to a conclusion. The following verdict, with some additional remarks from the jury, was read by the foreman:—"We find that the deceased Thomas Albone was killed by injuries inflicted in and upon his body by the explosion of a certain large quantity of gunpowder, at the mills belonging to Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, but by what means the explosion took place there was no sufficient evidence to prove. In returning this verdict the jury feel it to be an imperative duty to express their opinion that the works of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, where the explosion took place, have been conducted in an exceedingly loose and dangerous manner, and that the safety of the workmen engaged in such establishment, and of the public generally, requires the immediate enactment of a law for subjecting all gunpowder manufactories to the stringent supervision of Government inspection and control. The jury think it right to notice that of late years the works in question have been greatly, and, as they believe, unlawfully increased, and that gunpowder has been kept in such vast quantities as to be attended with danger to the workpeople employed therein, as well as to the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood."

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD held its annual session, last week, in Edinburgh. Dr. Boyd, of Campbellton, was elected Moderator for the ensuing year. It was stated that since the last meeting of Synod fifteen members had been removed by death, and nineteen ministers had been ordained into charges. In connection with the Synod there are now 520 congregations. Several subjects of interest came before the Synod on successive days. An overture was read from the Presbytery of Carlisle in favour of the adoption of means for the promotion of Christian union among all Evangelical denominations, more especially in connection with the Tri-Centenary Celebration of the Reformation in Scotland. Mr. Leitch was heard at great length in support of the overture, and pointed out the importance of Christian union, on which was suspended the conversion of the world. Mr. Thomas moved that "The Synod approve of the spirit of the overture, and remit to the committees of the Tri-Centenary Celebration to avail themselves of such opportunities as might occur in connection with the interesting event referred to, and to give effect in a scriptural way to the known principles of the Church on the subject of Christian union." The motion was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Ranton, of Kelso, gave in the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting of Synod to make arrangements for the proper celebration of the Tri-Centenary of the Reformation. The report stated that it was still undetermined whether any conjoint commemoration with sister Churches would take place. An united celebration by all evangelical Protestants, or at least by the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland, of an event in which they had a common interest, seemed desirable and practicable; and they suggested that the door should be kept open for its furtherance by the Synod, authorising the committee to entertain or renew negotiations for that purpose. This course was approved by the Synod. The report of the Debt-Liquidating Board stated that the Ferguson trustees having offered £3000 towards liquidating the debt over the Church, if the Church itself raised over £6000, they had now the satisfaction of reporting that £7300 had been raised, and that the £3000 promised by the Ferguson trustees was ready on application. The usual synodical missionary meeting was held on Wednesday evening. On Friday week the Synod sat till after midnight. The proceedings for the present year then terminated.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES TO GIBRALTAR.—Her Majesty's sloop *Scourge* arrived at Gibraltar on the 6th, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who is on his return to England, after his sojourn at Rome. His Royal Highness landed at twelve o'clock, under a Royal salute, and was received by his Excellency the Governor, his staff, and a guard of honour from the 7th Royal Fusiliers. On the following day the Prince, accompanied by Colonel Shuttleworth, commanding Royal Artillery, and numerous other officers, rode up to the Rock Gun, and in the evening honoured his Excellency Sir James Ferguson with his company at dinner. His Royal Highness attended Divine service at the Cathedral on the following morning, and after partaking of luncheon with his Excellency, returned on board the *Scourge*. On the 9th the Prince visited various parts of the rock, including St. Michael's Care, which was splendidly illuminated; and in the evening he again honoured the Governor with his company at dinner. On the 10th his Royal Highness proceeded for an excursion into Spain, and returned to Gibraltar in the evening. After honouring the Governor with his company at dinner, he proceeded in his Excellency's carriage through the town to witness the illuminations which, without any previous notice or concert, the inhabitants had spontaneously prepared to celebrate his presence. On the 11th a deputation from the Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Prince, for the purpose of presenting him with an address expressive of the loyalty and devotion of the members to her Majesty, and of the gladness with which they hailed his presence at Gibraltar. His Royal Highness made the following reply:—"Gentlemen,—I very sincerely thank you for this cordial address of welcome. The interest and gratification I have derived from my visit to Gibraltar, so justly celebrated for its military strength and picturesque beauty, have been greatly enhanced by the hearty reception which I have met from all classes of the inhabitants, of which I shall always retain a most pleasing remembrance. I shall take the earliest opportunity of conveying to the Queen, my mother, the gratifying assurances which you give of your well-known loyalty and patriotism, and of your devoted attachment to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and to all the members of the Royal family." His Royal Highness afterwards minutely inspected the hospitals and other military establishments, and then proceeded to a review of the infantry of the garrison. In the evening he honoured the officers of the Royal Artillery with his company at dinner. A ball was given by his Excellency in honour of the Prince, and the town was again brilliantly illuminated. The Prince of Wales was to leave Gibraltar towards the close of the week, in the *Osborne* yacht, for the Tagus, in order to visit the King of Portugal and the Royal family at Lisbon. After a stay of four days in Lisbon, the Prince and attendants will embark on board the *Osborne*, and return direct to Portsmouth.

LITERATURE.

THE FOSTER BROTHERS. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

This tale professes to narrate the history of the school and college life of two young men, but we are introduced to them while yet in their cradles. In their respective persons they exhibit a new phase in the lives of St. Giles and St. James. The one is the son of a nobleman, the other the offspring of that nobleman's coachman. Both are reared in a lordly mansion, in Bulbul-square, by the same nurse, the wife of a Chartist tailor, named Volney Groves; and, for the better understanding of the narrative, it is necessary to explain the circumstances under which this curious combination arose. Miss Brooks, daughter of a Manchester manufacturer, was sought in marriage by Mr. Hollis, attracted by her portion of £100,000; and, as the suitor was heir to the Earldom of Wrexham, her father insisted on the union. Miss Brooks, however, had given her heart to an humbler lover, son of a second-class warehouseman, who was got rid of by being sent to India with a writership. He was allowed a farewell interview with the young lady on the eve of his departure, and it is not surprising that they indulged in an innocent embrace. Mr. Hollis, who was walking in the garden, perceived this act of endearment, and, rushing angrily into the apartment, reproached his intended wife with the unbecoming levity of her conduct; but, with admirable presence of mind and generous devotedness to her mistress, a confidential maid declared that she was the recipient of the dismissed lover's caress. Mr. Hollis was pacified. This maid marries the coachman of Mr. Hollis, and, feeling that she will die in giving birth to her first child, obtains a promise from her late mistress that she will protect her infant, who on the decease of his mother was immediately taken care of by the benevolent Mrs. Groves. Under these circumstances Mrs. Groves conveyed her young charge to Bulbul-square, and at the same time was appointed nurse to the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Hollis. Thus the two foster brothers, Adolphus Henry Plantagenet Brooks Hollis and Robert Birt were associated in their cradles, the young aristocrat being distinguished from his plebeian companion by a tape tied round his arm, by order of the family physician.

At the age of ten Robert Birt was sent to a public school, in fact to Winchester, described as Senbury, but as the well-known name of the founder is given, the author does not display much judgment in this foolish variation of the name, as he strips off his own disguise. However, he exposes with an unsparing hand the cruelty, the cowardly cruelty, permitted to be practised in this ancient institution. The atrocities perpetrated on the new pupil by the boys already in the establishment were so fiendish as to be scarcely credible. The author declares that so late as the year 1845 "he was witness to the cruelties hereafter mentioned." And what were they? "The child put out his two hands—they were exceedingly dirty—upon the breakfast-cloth, and on them were three and twenty stabs and two round burns in all, witnesses for him. His lip had been cut open by the snowballing; he was to come to his tormentor every three hours to have the wound pulled apart lest it should heal. A halfpenny was sometimes heated in the fire and put in the palm of his hand, which was then closed forcibly upon it, and held in that position. The child had to spread his fingers out upon the table that young gentlemen might exert their ingenuity in striking the points of their penknives into the interstices thereof without touching the flesh, during the course of which those who were not accomplished in the feat stabbed him pretty frequently." On these acts of inconceivable brutality comment would be superfluous.

Master Adolphus Plantagenet Hollis is also sent to school in due season; first to a lady's establishment, on account of his delicate health, and then to the private academy of Dionysius Dickson, A.C.P., in both of which the trade in education is happily illustrated. He is then transferred to Eton, with bad taste named Winton. On this institution our author bestows some negative praise. "The British schoolboy is certainly less like a brute animal there than elsewhere." He very properly denounces the degrading punishment of flogging practised there; and, indeed, if tuition and discipline cannot be carried out independently of its aid, the masters are not competent to their task. "Nobody can imagine," writes an advocate of the system, "with what feelings of awe and shame our boys regard the flogging-block, not only before, but after they have suffered upon it. They never allude to it, if allusion can be avoided, among themselves." Young Hollis is then removed to the Military College of Sandhurst—really Sandhurst—a near relative of his noble father having been appointed to the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance, who resolved to give his son the benefit of this influential patronage, and prepare him for the army. But before he enters Sandhurst he undergoes the preliminary course of teaching at Wimbledon, under Messrs. Hurrey and Cramem, and the routine of both these establishments is held up to public odium.

Robert Birt makes his escape from Senbury, and is picked up on the road by a common carrier, who, touched by the boy's pitiable story, takes him to a worthy clergyman, by whom the youthful runaway is promised protection against his former tyrants. His place of concealment was not divulged to Mr. or Mrs. Hollis, but he was well taken care of, and received an excellent education at Mineton parish school, under a first-rate teacher, and was afterwards advanced to the position of a pupil teacher. Here his merits were discovered by the Government inspector, especially his mathematical attainments, and by his advice was sent up to the University of Cambridge, where he was admitted as a scholar. There again he met his foster-brother Adolphus Hollis. In this part of the book the same love of misnomer prevails, Trinity College being called St. Boniface. A general account is given of the uses and abuses of college life, as of the discipline of the several schools with which the two heroes of the tale had been connected. The whole of this portion is told with spirit and tact—now with wit and humour, now with burning indignation.

There is a mystery in the story which, when cleared up, discloses the noble character of the suffering Robert Birt. Mrs. Groves, of

whom we have already spoken as the nurse of the foster-brothers, was an avowed enemy to the rich, and especially to members of the peerage. She determined on revenge, and thus explained her method of gratifying it to Mr. Field, a benevolent surgeon who had attended Mrs. Birt in her confinement. "This piece of tape," said I, exultingly, to myself, "which Sir Toby Ruffles has placed around young Dives, is the sole security upon which this unconscious child has to rely for a life-long course of prosperity, while the absence of it will ensure young Lazarus his sores! I changed those children as I am a sinful woman." The identity of the true lord is proved by other circumstances to which we shall not allude, as the curious reader will find them in the volume. Robert Birt and Adolphus Hollis are both satisfied by the evidence, but the former binds himself voluntarily never to reveal the secret, and abandons all claim to the title or the property to which he is legal heir. Thus the son of the coachman becomes Lord Wrexham, and takes his seat in the House of Peers. This tale, skilfully constructed, and vigorously narrated, deserves to be highly popular.

THE ARMIES OF THE GREAT POWERS. By LASCELLES WRAXALL. W. H. Allen and Co.

The present volume is stated by its author to be a supplement to a "Handbook to the Naval and Military Resources of the Principal European Powers," which he published three years ago. In that work he was unable to enter into details of the organisation and administration of the European armies; but, having subsequently had

of it published, only a month or so before her death! No doubt while exhuming the materials for such a chronicle she came upon one of her earliest works, which was published forty years ago, in three volumes, under the title of "The Missionary." This production was altered and remodelled by the authoress into a tale in one volume, with the more mystic designation of "Luxima the Prophetess, a tale of India;" and it is stated that it received her last finishing touches only a few days before her decease, and that she was engaged in superintending its revision through the press when that event took place. It is a religious romance, but not of that school which is now so prevalent. The missionary here is no simple Englishman of the nineteenth century, who goes to the heathen as much as the champion of Protestantism as the teacher of Christianity, but an apostolic nuncio of the seventeenth century, a cadet of the great Portuguese family of D'Acugna, whose advent at least, in India, was ostentatious and splendid. Nevertheless, this Hilarion—for such is his name—was one who from earnest conviction entered into the ascetic order of the Franciscans; and—his sole preceptor being an old brother of that order, whom tradition reported to be a converted Hindoo, a Brahmin by descent, and long a professor of Indian letters—his mind became inflamed with the desire of undertaking a mission to India; and by the influence of his family he procured the appointment of Apostolic Nuncio in that country, and proceeded to Goa. From thence he proceeded to Lahore, where he comes across the Guru of Cashmere, the most holy and celebrated of Brahmins, who is accompanied by his granddaughter, a vestal priestess of

extraordinary sanctity, whose name is Luxima! The missionary is struck with the notion that the conversion of this arch-influence of the Hindoo faith would be the greatest step towards the attainment of his object; and with this view he sets out alone for her solitary and sacred abode. They meet, and then begins the struggle on both sides between human passion and religious abnegation, which is powerfully drawn, and for the progress and issue of which we refer to the book, merely stating that neither of the parties finally fall away from their professions and their vows. A good deal of the book is taken up with vivid pictures of the scenery, manners, customs, and religion of that portion of the Indian empire to which it relates.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S TOUR IN IRELAND.—Duffy, Dublin.

Most of us probably remember that in August and September of last year Cardinal Wiseman made, according to the newspaper reports, a triumphal tour through a considerable portion of Ireland. As far as could be judged by the daily records of his progress the enthusiasm created among the Catholic population of all ranks in Ireland by the presence of a Prince of the Roman Church among them was immense. It was supposed that the Cardinal had made a deep-rooted impression on his co-religionists in that country. It is evident from recent events connected with the general election that he thought so himself; for, if all we hear be true, his Eminence, has taken on himself to interfere largely in, if not to attempt wholly the management of, the Irish elections. This assumption of authority, we are also told, has been received with no small amount of indignation and repudiation by the Roman Catholic hierarchy; and so it is probable that the volume before us will not prove so successful a literary speculation as it might otherwise have been. It comprises a collection in a quasi connected form, of the sermons, lectures, and speeches delivered by the Cardinal during his tour; together with abridgments of the newspaper accounts of the incidents of his progress from day to day; and it concludes with his lecture delivered in London entitled "Impressions of his Tour." The portions of the book which contain the Cardinal's own lucubrations have been revised by himself; the connecting narrative has been intrusted to the care of "a lay gentleman of considerable literary experience and celebrity." Unless we had the latter statement on the authority of his Eminence's own words, looking to the internal evidence of the book, we should doubt the fact. Of course

this is wholly a class publication, and so far has its value as a production of the day; but it will probably acquire greater significance if all that we have alluded to above turns out to be fact.

HOW TO FARM PROFITABLY. By Alderman MECHE. Routledge.

Any treatise on agriculture written by Mr. Mechi needs no praise from a reviewer. Few, if any, have done so much for high farming as the able and persevering experimentalist of Tiptree Hall. He has treated the subject as a science; and, whatever differences of opinion may exist as to his practice, none can dispute his industry and zeal. The present volume contains a collection of his writings scattered through various publications, in some degree compressed; and a very useful index facilitates reference to particular topics.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

We gave last week a short notice of this great man. We now give, in connection with his Portrait, a more detailed account of his life and labours. His father, who was of a noble Pomeranian family, was a Major in the Prussian army, and Chamberlain of the King; and his mother (Baroness Holwede) of Burgundian origin. They had two illustrious sons, Charles William, born June 22, 1767, and Frederick Henry Alexander, born Sept. 14, 1769 (the natal year of Napoleon and Wellington).

Major von Humboldt died in 1779, and the education of the boys devolved upon their mother. Though suffering from disease she energetically devoted herself to her duty. After careful instruction at home (under Campe, the author of the German "Robinson Crusoe") the young men proceeded to the University of Frankfurt in 1786, and to that of Göttingen in 1789, where they profited by the instruction of Heyne, Blumenbach, and other eminent teachers, and became the intimate friends of George Forster, Captain Cook's companion in his second voyage to the South Seas. This friendship exercised a most important influence on the life of Alexander. While his brother's mind was led to the study of law, history, literature, and moral philosophy, Alexander devoted himself most ardently to the examination of every kind of



THE LATE BARON ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH RECENTLY TAKEN.

occasion to enter into the subject more closely, the book before us has been the result of his labours. Although not ostensibly written in anticipation of a European war, such a work as this, which enters minutely into the statistics connected with the armies of the great Powers, is singularly appropriate at this moment. Here we may learn all the facts and figures relative to the Austrian and French armies, which are actually in presence of each other; and we may be instructed as to the existing force of, and the capabilities of mobilisation of, the Prussian and Russian hosts; we have the administration and organisation, and the probable eventualities of the British Army, Home and Anglo-Indian, laid bare with an unsparing though a friendly hand; and the only regret we have is that the scope of the work did not allow of more than the slightest sketch of the Sardinian forces being introduced in it. We should gladly have seen the space appropriated to the Turkish troops devoted to an analysis and description of the Piedmontese army as full and as interesting as those relating to the military establishment of the other Powers of Europe. Mr. Wraxall appears, on the whole, to give the preference to the French army—especially as regards its capability for movement and its thorough preparation for war at all times. Perhaps recent circumstances might induce him to modify his opinion. His account of the Austrian army would seem to justify a belief current just now that the forces of the German Empire are quite competent to hold their own in the coming contest. He, however, points out a defect in the organisation of the Austrian army which strikes us as a vital one—namely, the small proportion of officers attached to the unwieldy regiments of infantry, amounting to nearly 6000 men each. Looking to the amount of circumstantial information which this volume contains on a subject peculiarly engaging attention at the present juncture, we can cordially recommend it for perusal.

LUXIMA. By SIDNEY LADY MORGAN. Westerton.

It is not a little remarkable that Lady Morgan should have reappeared before the public after comparative quiescence for some years almost at the moment when her earthly career was about to close. A record of her earlier life—that part of it when she had acquired a name and we may add fame—had been begun, and part

natural phenomena. He thus expressed himself in after years:—"Brought up in a country which has no direct communication with the Indies, dwelling amidst mountains, I felt within myself the development of a passion for the sea and for long voyages. . . . This was not the desire for change or a wandering life, but that of seeing nature—wild, majestic, and varied in her productions." To accomplish this became the object of his life. During his vacations he made geological excursions with Forster, which formed the basis of his first work, entitled "On the Basalts of the Rhine," published in 1790. In that year he accompanied his friend in a rapid tour through Holland, France, and England. He next proceeded to Hamburg, to fit himself for Government financial employment. In June, 1791, he became a pupil of Werner at the celebrated school of mines at Freiberg. Here he obtained the friendship of the great Leopold von Buch, and studied the subterranean flora of Freiberg. In 1792 he was appointed Director-General of the Mines of Baireuth and Anspach. While he held this office he prosecuted his researches on animal electricity and the vital force. His theory respecting the latter he afterwards abandoned.

The death of his mother, in 1796, renewed in him the desire to travel: he consequently resigned his office, sold his property, and began to study practical astronomy under Zach. He next set out for Italy, with his friend Von Buch, to examine the volcanos, but was prevented by the breaking out of war. On this he devoted himself to the study of meteorology at Salzburg, always keeping in view his great object. In 1798 he joyfully accepted the invitation of Lord Bristol to join an expedition to Egypt, and proceeded to Paris to purchase scientific apparatus. He was received with much kindness by Laplace, Monge, and other great savans there, and formed life-long friendships. Here he also first met his future fellow-traveller, Aimé Bonpland. After a vain attempt to join the French expedition to Egypt, he and Bonpland went to Spain; and at the earnest desire of the Spanish Minister, De Urquijo, who provided the means, they sailed from Corunna, June the 5th, 1799, on a scientific expedition to Spanish America. On their way they visited Tenerife as naturalists, and ascended the Peak. On July the 16th, 1799, they landed at Cumana, the oldest European city in South America. They began enthusiastically to fulfil their mission—the thorough investigation of the natural phenomena of the New World; and for five years were engaged in traversing its mountain chains, valleys, rivers, morasses, plains, and forests. On June the 23rd, 1802, they made their famous ascent of Chimborazo, in the Andes, attaining a height of 19,300 feet, a point higher than had been previously reached. In 1803 and 1804 they visited Mexico and the United States, where they were hospitably received by the President Jefferson; and on August 3, 1804, they once more arrived in Europe, landing at Bordeaux.

The results of this voyage are comprised in a series of eight volumes 4to, and fifteen volumes folio, the publication of which extended from 1809 to 1827. These volumes contain valuable additions to every department of human knowledge, illustrated with magnificent engravings. During the publication of these works Humboldt resided at Paris, finding leisure for researches in chemistry and natural philosophy, unconquerable industry being the marked feature in his character. In 1805 he examined the Crater of Vesuvius in company with Gay Lussac and Von Buch. In 1814 he accompanied his brother in his embassy to London; and in 1818 he was present at the Congress of Verona with his friend Arago. In 1827 he settled at Berlin, having been appointed a Privy Coun-

oilor. Since then he has always enjoyed the Royal favour; giving continually useful counsel, not accepting active employment in the State, because he loved science more than politics.

In 1829 he once more became a traveller. Accompanied by his friends Ehrenberg and Gustav Rose, in an expedition formed under the auspices of the Emperor Nicholas, he explored in nine months a large portion of Central Asia (above 2300 geographical miles), visiting

the chief cities of Russia and traversing Siberia. His work "Asie Central" contains his researches during this journey. In 1830 he again went to Paris, a city he loved, having been sent by the King of Prussia to recognise Louis Philippe; and in 1842 he accompanied the Prussian monarch to London, who acted as sponsor at the baptism of the Prince of Wales. In 1845 he began to publish his celebrated "Cosmos," of which the first part of the fourth volume appeared in 1858. In this work the author wishes to show that a rigid scientific description of the phenomena of the globe may be very well allied with an animated picture of the scenes of nature. The work is an enlargement of an earlier work, "Tableaux de la Nature." In the "Cosmos" the venerable author endeavours to give the essence of the knowledge acquired in a long life of laborious research.

Humboldt enjoyed good health till near the end of his life, few men working so many hours daily, and taking so little rest. He was the intimate and honoured friend of the great philosophers of the last and present centuries. He survived his beloved brother twenty-four years, and nearly all his older friends; but he supplied their place by making friends of the new generation, being ever ready to encourage and aid young philosophers; and to his legitimate influence many of these owed the means of living and prosecuting their researches.

He died on Friday, May 6, surrounded by relatives and friends, retaining his faculties to the last. He was buried on Tuesday, the 10th instant. The whole University, and every one eminent in society, literature, science, and art, attended at the ceremony, the Prince Regent and his family being present in the cathedral, and the whole nation manifesting profound sorrow and respect. Humboldt was a true Prussian and German, but his heart was not restricted to his native land.

"Truth is my object," said he, "but it only has its value as far as it relates to man." He inquired, thought, and worked for all the nations of this globe. They may all mourn for him, for he was an honourable citizen of the whole world.

THE DUKE OF LEEDS.

IN our last Number we gave a biographical sketch of the late Duke of Leeds, and we now publish a portrait of his Grace in his uniform, as Colonel of the North York Militia (Rifles), from a photograph by John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

"ASMODEUS."

"THE Devil on Two Sticks" has acquired popularity at the new Adelphi Theatre, and deserves it, if only on account of the admirable scenery to which his revived adventures have given occasion. Of the scenes, we have presented our readers with one of the best—to wit, "The Gardens of the Palace of the Dey of Algiers," and for which we are indebted to the invention of the dramatist. It forms part, not of the story, but of the dream which the hero has, by way of punishment, for his doubt of the benevolent demon. There are cases in which suspicion will not permit us to acknowledge the merit of actions good in themselves from want of proper assurance in the intentions of the performer; and we are then naturally set dreaming of the future and its perplexities, and the mode of our ultimate deliverance. Had the dramatists any such politico-psychological crotchet in his head? What matter? We have the drama, and some excellent scenery, with capital acting by Miss Woolgar and Mr. Toole. What care we for theories in the presence of such accomplished facts?



THE LATE DUKE OF LEEDS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



THE GARDENS OF THE PALACE OF THE DEY OF ALGIERS. A SCENE FROM "ASMODEUS; OR, THE DEVIL ON TWO STICKS," AT THE NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 22.—4th Sunday after Easter.
 MONDAY, 23.—Sir John Franklin sailed, 1845.
 TUESDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.
 WEDNESDAY, 25.—Princess Helena born, 1846.
 THURSDAY, 26.—Trinity Term begins.
 FRIDAY, 27.—Louis Napoleon escaped from Ham, 1843.
 SATURDAY, 28.—William Pitt born, 1759.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1859.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 5 15 | 5 36 | 5 57 | 6 19 | 6 41 | 7 7 | 7 34 |
| 8 5 | 8 26 | 8 47 | 9 9 | 9 31 | 10 14 | 10 42 |

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week but one of the Engagement of Miss Amy Sedgwick, and of the New Comedy of the WORLD AND THE STAGE. On Monday next, May 23rd, and during the week (Tuesday excepted), THE WORLD AND THE STAGE; ELECTRA, IN A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT; and the Farce of A DAUGHTER TO MARRY. On Tuesday, May 24th (by desire), THE HONEYMOON: Duke Aranza, Mr. Howe; Lampedo, Mr. Compton; Jacques, Mr. Buckstone; Juliana, Miss Amy Sedgwick; Volante (upon this occasion), Miss Bulmer; Zamora, Miss Emily Allen. After which the Farce of LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS: Mr. Goughy (his Original Character), Mr. Buckstone. To conclude with the Classical Extravaganza of ELECTRA.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Last Weeks of Mr. Charles Kean's Management. MONDAY and during the week will be presented Shakespeare's Historical Play of HENRY THE FIFTH. Commencing at Seven o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean. Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The astounding success of IVANHOE justifies its announcement for every night. Monday and during the week it will be repeated; with SCENES IN THE CIRCUS; and THE SLEEPING DRAUGHT. Stage Manager, Mr. K. Phillips. Commence at 7; carriages at 11.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Miss Glyn every Evening; Madame Celeste on Wednesday next; Mr. John Douglas on Monday, in MY POLI AND MY KATHNER JOE. On Tuesday and during the week, ISABELLA, WINTER'S TALE, and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO—in all of which Miss Glyn will appear.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—McCULLUM'S GREAT ANGLICAN CIRCUS, the most elegant place of Entertainment in London; Horsemanship, Acrobatic, Athletic, and Gymnastic Feats; Trained Horses and Ponies; Wonderful Dogs and Monkeys; three Clowns—Wit, Mirth, Humour; the Sports of the Circus—varied, interesting, and chaste. The most fastidious can witness the Performances now at the Alhambra without wounding their feelings. Change of Performance twice a week. Two Performances daily, commencing at Two p.m. and Eight p.m. Prices of Admission: Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, from 10s. to 25s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Reserved Seats can be secured every day at the Box Office, from 11 till 5 p.m.; and Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street. Evening Performances are over in season to reach all parts of London and suburbs by omnibus and rail. Carriages can be ordered at a quarter past four and a quarter past ten. In active preparation, the magnificent Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA; or, the Little Glass Slipper.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, May 23.—Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Wednesday, May 25, open at Ten; Second Grand Concert this season by the Artists of the Royal Italian Opera. Admission free by Two Guinea Season Ticket; or by One Guinea Season Ticket on payment of Half a Crown to non-season ticket holders on payment of 7d.; or if tickets are purchased before the day, on the written demand of a season-ticket holder, 5s.; Children under Twelve, half price. Saturday, open at Ten; Vocal and Instrumental Concert and Floral Fete. Admission by Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously, by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL. Five Shilling Tickets.—In accordance with their published intention of affording the opportunity of attending the Festival to those who do not desire Reserved Seats, the Directors have determined to announce that Tickets will be issued at Five Shillings each, for each of the three days of the Festival—viz, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of June. These Tickets will be in the North and South Naves commencing on either side at the limit of the Orchestra, and extending from thence towards the ends of the Palace. Seats will be provided, with an access entirely separate from that to the Reserved Seats and Stalls.

Applications for these Tickets will be received at the Crystal Palace, and at 3, Exeter Hall only, on and after Monday, the 23rd inst; but no application can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance of the full amount. Cheques and Post-offices orders to be made payable to George Grove, Esq.—the latter at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

As only a limited number of these Tickets will be issued, early application is recommended.

By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

N.B.—Additional Stalls have been reserved in the Galleries and in the Area—the latter on an inclined Platform on the site of the small orchestra immediately fronting the Handel Orchestra; there are the Stalls in front of the Galleries are Five Guinea the Set, or Two Guinea the Single Stall; the remaining Stalls One Guinea each, and Two and a Half Guinea the Set.

Seats in the unnumbered Blocks, at Twenty-five Shillings the Set, or Half-a-Guinea each, may also be had.

Plans of the above may be inspected at the Crystal Palace, and 3, Exeter Hall.

Crystal Palace, May 18, 1859.

LAST WEEK.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, His Royal Highness THE PRINCE CONSORT.—NOTICE. This Institution will be continued open for only a few weeks longer. All the Lectures, Exhibitions, Dissolving Views, &c., as usual, until the final close. Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten, half-price.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the BAZAAR, Baker-street.—New Addition, their R.H. the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred (the soldier and the sailor) in their uniforms. Also, a portrait model of John Bright Esq., M.P. for Birmingham. Admission, 1s.; Second Room, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.
THE SISTERS SOPHIA AND ANNIE in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at CHATHAM, May, 25; MAIDSTONE, 24; GRAVESEND, 23; CHELMSFORD, 22.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Evening at Eight, and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Change of Programme. Stalls, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

WIZARD JACOBS' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
 The Last Week.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Monday, May 23rd, and during the week, at Eight. The Last Time Moving Performances. Wednesday, May 25th, and Saturday 26th, at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Children, Half-price. Tickets to be had at Mitchell's, Bond-street; and at the Hall.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-fifth ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Twenty-fifth ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s. JAMES FAHER, Secretary.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY and SCIENCE.
 269, Oxford-street (nearly opposite the Princess' Theatre).—This splendid Institution is now complete, and OPEN DAILY, for Gentlemen only, from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m. Popular Lectures take place six times every day, illustrated by scientific apparatus, and the most superb collection of Anatomical Specimens and Models in the world. Also, extraordinary Natural Wonders and Curiosities. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue free. "A really splendid collection."

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY of LONDON.—This Volunteer Regiment (empowered to exercise by Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual) is armed with the Enfield Rifle, and possesses a spacious Armoury House, Rifle Gallery, and Parade Ground, and an efficient Band. Members provide their own Uniforms, pay an annual subscription of Two Guinea, and an entrance-fee, and muster for Drill every Thursday Evening, at Half-past Six. Gentlemen can obtain all information by personal application on Thursday Evenings at the Artillery Ground, Finsbury; or by letter addressed to Sergeant Major Mace, at the same place.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.
 Kingston-upon-Thames.—By Voluntary Contributions.—The SECOND TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on SATURDAY, MAY 23. The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis, V.P., in the chair. Tickets, One Guinea each, may be obtained from the Stewards; the Committee; E. F. Locke, Esq., Hon. Sec.; or JOHN RUSSELL CLIFFERTON, Secretary. Office, 19, Parliament street, S. W., May, 1859.

EDUCATIONAL LECTURES, especially Addressed to Teachers, will be delivered in the Lecture Theatre of the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, on the following Saturday afternoons:—25th May; 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th June, and 2nd July, 1859, at Four o'clock.
 Lecture I. 25th May. "Reading Aloud." By the Reverend W. H. Brockfield, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.
 Lecture II. 4th June. "What should Mechanical Workmen be Taught? And How?" By J. Scott Russell, Esq., F.R.S., C.E.
 Lecture III. 11th June. "How much Art School Children should be Taught." By Dr. G. Kinkead, formerly Professor of the History of Art and Civilisation in the University of Bonn.
 Lecture IV. 18th June. "Singing in General Education." By John Bullah, Esq.
 Lecture V. 25th June. "Study of the English Language." By T. Walrond, Esq., M.A., Civil Service Commission.
 Lecture VI. 2nd July. "Adult Education among the Poor." By the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., of St. Thomas, Cheltenham.
 The Lecture Theatre will hold 450 persons. 300 seats will be reserved exclusively for Schoolmasters, Schoolmistresses, Pupils Teachers, &c., who, upon registering their names, will obtain tickets at 1s. each for the whole course. Tickets for the remaining 150 seats will be issued at 6s. each for the course, or 1s. each lecture, when there may be room in the theatre. Tickets may be obtained at the Museum and Offices, and at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, 293, Piccadilly.
 By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

EPSOM RACES.—OATLAND'S PARK HOTEL.—Applications for Apartments may be made to the Manager, at the Hotel.

FANCY FAIR.—A GRAND SALE of FANCY WORK and other Articles in aid of the BUILDING FUND of the NATIONAL SCHOOLS at WINCHMORE HILL, near Southgate, Middlesex, will be held (D.V.) by permission of J. D. TAYLOR, Esq., at Grovelands, near Southgate, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 2nd and 3rd days of JUNE next. The lodge gate will be open from One to Eight p.m. Admission 1s.; and after Four p.m. on the second day, 6d. Children half-price. Refreshments will be provided and a military band will be in attendance. N.B. No dogs admitted. Grovelands being two miles from the Colney Hatch Station on the Great Northern Railway, special omnibuses will be at Colney Hatch on both days to meet the 12.35, 1.50, 4.5, 5.10, and 6 p.m. down trains from King's Cross, and the 5.5, 7.1, and 8.35 up trains. Visitors to Grovelands are requested to book themselves at King's Cross for "Southgate Village." Communications may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Building Committee, Wm. Wood, Winchmore-hill.

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Botany and Religion. Third Edition, much enlarged. By J. H. Ba'four, With 250 Illustrations. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
 Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints. Illustrated in a series of Darts from the Colossians. By T. Guthrie, D.D. Twelfth Thousand. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
 Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis Cornwallis. Edited, with Notes, by C. Ross. Three volumes. Second Edition. Murray.
 Domestic Annals of Scotland, from the Reformation to the Revolution. By R. Chambers. Second Edition. Two volumes. Chambers, London and Edinburgh.
 England and her Soldiers. By Harriet Martineau Smith, Elder, and Co.
 Eder or Little by Little. By F. W. Farrar. Third Edition. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
 Manual of Practical Gardening, including Landscape Gardening. By G. Glenny. Houlston and Wright.
 Out of the Depths. The Story of a Woman's Life. Macmillan and Co.
 Personal Narrative of Military Travel and Adventure in Turkey and Persia. By R. Macdonald, ex-Sergeant, Rifle Brigade. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
 Robert Morray. By Max. Ferrer. Chapman and Hall.
 Romantic Tales. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New Edition. Smith, Elder, and Co.
 Studies in English Poetry. By J. Payne. Tenth Edition. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
 The Encyclopedia Britannica; a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Eighty-fourth Edition. By K. Wilson. Engravings and Additions; and numerous Engravings. Vol. II. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
 The Gospel in Ezekiel. A Series of Discourses. By T. Guthrie, D.D. Twenty-second Thousand. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
 The Naval Officer's Manual for every Grade in her Majesty's Ships. By Captain W. N. Glascock, R.N. To which is added a Chapter on the Steam-engine. Fourth Edition. Stanford.
 The Romance of the Banks. By T. W. F. Connolly. Two vols. Longman and Co.
 The Sermons, Lectures, and Speeches delivered by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster, during his Tour in Ireland in August and September, 1858. Duffy, Dublin.
 The Three Palms, and other Poems. By J. Orton. Bowditch and Harrison.
 The Two Paths: being Lectures on Art, and its Application to Decoration and Manufacture, delivered in 1858-9. By J. Ruskin. Smith, Elder, and Co.
 Trust for Trust. By A. J. Barrowcliffe. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

A Pic for the Poor Man's Holiday. A Poem. By M. A. H. Houlston and Wright.—Clark's Bradman and Forest-hill Directory, for 1859.
 Book, for 1859. By W. F. Moore. Hardwick.
 Lillywhite's Guide to Cricket. Twelfth Edition. Piper, Stephenson, and Co.—Map of the Theatre of War in Italy. Wyld.
 Maps of Northern Italy. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.—New Views on the Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of Irritative Congestion of the Windpipe. By C. B. Garrett, M.D. Churchill.
 Notes on the Principal Pictures Exhibiting in the Rooms of the Royal Academy and in other Galleries. No. 1, for 1859. By J. Ruskin. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Review of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, and other Art Galleries. By J. Stewart. Hall, Virtue, and Co.—Scinde Railway, Indus Steam Flotilla, and Punjab Railway, with Railway Map of India. Allen and Co.—The Democratic Institutions of America. By O. Vandenberg. Judd and Glass.
 The Donald Mackay Herald. Edited by M. Jacobs. Published every Monday on board the Donald Mackay, during her Passage to Liverpool. Printed by Francis, Catherine-street, Strand.—The Mutinees and the People; or Statements of Native Fidelity exhibited during the Outbreak of 1857-58. By a Hindu. Williams and Norgate.—The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction. New Edition. Smith, Elder, and Co.—The Past and Future of the Present Crisis. By H. M. Ward. Hardwick.—The Trunk System. By D. Bailey. F. Pittman.
 The University: its Nature, Functions, and Requirements. By W. L. Alexander. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.—The Virginians for May. By W. M. Thackeray. Bradbury and Evans.—Your Fathers; Where are They? A Sermon. By the Rev. J. Kennedy. Ward and Co.

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 Rose of Hazeldene. Ballad. The words by A. Park; the music by J. W. Cherry. R. Cocks and Co.

THE WAR.

Important and Interesting SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR are now in hand, and will appear in Next Week's Number.

No Special Agent for this Journal has been appointed at San Francisco.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1859.

For the second time within the brilliant reign of Napoleon III. the French nation is engaged in a war that threatens to involve the whole Continent. And, whatever may be the case in England, where statesmen seem to have got into the foolish habit of shutting their eyes against or denying what they do not wish to see or to believe, the French people know that this time it is a great war which claims their energy and patriotism; that it is no small outbreak, local in its origin or in its objects, but one which reawakens aspirations that have slumbered since Elba, and passions that have been hidden but not quenched since Waterloo. The unprecedented avidity with which all classes of the people have subscribed the loan of £20,000,000 sterling demanded by the Emperor is perhaps the most extraordinary event of our time. Even diplomatists, who are for the most part too *blasés* and too indifferent to wonder much at anything that happens in the world, draw a long breath, in astonishment at the enthusiasm of the French people. They are forced to admit that Napoleon III. thoroughly understands his people and their passions—their weak points and their strong ones—and that the war which he has commenced has their heartiest sympathy. All he has to do is to gain victories, and no amount of money that he can demand will be withheld. Twenty millions were all he asked for; and instead of twenty—which Englishmen thought a pretty large sum to begin with, especially in a country with so little foreign commerce, and, above all, so eaten up by the maintenance from year to year of five hundred thousand armed men. But, instead of twenty, upwards of ninety-two millions are offered him. There is a positive rush of capitalists, great and small, to pour their treasures into the coffers of the State. The number of persons who have subscribed to the loan is no less than 525,000; and, as out of these there are in round numbers 375,000 who subscribe for *rentes* of ten francs only, we are forced to the conclusion that the great bulk of the people—the peasants, the domestic servants, the con-cierges, the water-carriers, and the small shopkeepers—the men, in fact, who raised the Emperor to the throne—are the men who are anxious to keep him there, and who support him in his Italian war with a vigour which astonishes all Europe, and which may well alarm the larger part of it.

During the war in the Crimea the British people had such generous confidence in the French that every one imagined that the poverty and not the will of the nation prevented it from supporting the Emperor with the enthusiasm necessary for great victories, and from either subscribing their money as loans, or consenting to pay it in taxation. We were all wrong. There was no poverty in the case. There was plenty of money in the land. There was water in the rock of Horeb, but Moses had not struck it with the right wand. The cause was not one in which the traditions or the passions of the masses were interested. What was Turkey to them? Why did not the sick man die, and let the hale man take possession, as was the course of nature?—or, rather, why did not the hale man make a bargain with another hale man or two, and share the spoil between them? Besides, what glory was to be got out of the busi-

ness?—And if there were any, would not Great Britain claim at least the half of it, if not more? But now the case is altered. All the "glory" will belong to France, except that very small share—that crumb from the feast, which the Emperor will generously throw to the spaniel under the table. It will be quite enough for Sardinia to accept what is offered. The Empire is indeed revived. France is herself again. There are Kingdoms for cousins—nay, for generals. There is the map to remodel; the Continent to carve; Italy to be linked to France; Austria, the old inveterate enemy, to be humiliated; and, perhaps, the crown of the Cæsars to be placed on the brow of one who would unite in his own person the Charlemagne of the old, and the Bonaparte of the new, Europe.

"Fortune favours the bold;" and, although Napoleon III. is older when he begins his military career than the first Napoleon was when he concluded it; though on entering the fortress of Alessandria he is four years the senior of Wellington when he gained the crowning victory of Waterloo; and though the game is so tremendous that one great failure is ruin, the auguries as yet seem entirely favourable to the French Emperor. His career is almost as full of wonderful incidents as the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." It seems that he can do nothing wrong. Whatever he touches he turns to gold. Success follows him wherever he goes. The most hopeless enterprise becomes auspicious as soon as he takes it in hand. The "Empire is Peace," and the great capitalists of France are satisfied with the declaration. The "Empire is War," and not only the great capitalists, but the little ones, are more than satisfied. And so the ball rolls. The drums beat, the trumpets sound, the flags wave, the sun shines brightly, and the admiring world looks on at the grandest spectacle of our time. This is the phantasmagoria of to-day. To-morrow the scene will change. Instead of drum-beat, the roar of artillery; instead of bugle-sound, the shrieks of the wounded and groans of the dying. Lombardy and Piedmont, now inundated with the rains, will be wet and sloppy with liquid of another colour; and perhaps Napoleon III. will have a right as great as his mighty predecessor to call himself a General and a Conqueror. Perhaps not. But, at all events, the chance is on the chessboard. And under all circumstances he has doubtless put the alternative to his own mind, and received the answer; and is prepared, like *Lady Macbeth*, not only with courage, which no man denies him, but with the strong conviction that he will not fail, and that the game and its rewards are in his clutch already.

But the end is not yet—and scarcely the beginning.

THE COURT.

The Birthday Drawingroom on Thursday last has been a principal feature in the Court arrangements of the week just closed.

On Saturday last, after presiding at a Privy Council, at which a proclamation ordering the maintenance of a strict neutrality during the existence of hostilities was issued, the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, and attended by the Ladies and the Equerries in Waiting, left Buckingham Palace for the camp at Aldershot, where the Royal party arrived at half-past five o'clock. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness inspected the new permanent barracks the same evening, and afterwards received a party of about thirty military officers at dinner in the Royal Pavilion.

On Wednesday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, attended Divine service in the military chapel in the south camp.

On Monday the Queen reviewed the division at Aldershot, under the command of Lieutenant-General Knollys. The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Lord Burghersh and Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, arrived at ten o'clock from London. Shortly before eleven o'clock her Majesty left the Pavilion in a carriage and four, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Alice, and attended by Lady Macdonald. The Princess Helena followed in another carriage, attended by the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and Miss Hildyard. The Prince Consort rode on horseback. Her Majesty returned to the Pavilion at the conclusion of the review, and left again for London at five minutes past four o'clock.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which Prince Michel Orenowitch, son of the Prince of Serbia, was presented to the Queen by the Earl of Malmesbury. The Princess Michel Orenowitch, wife of the Prince, was presented by Madame Musurus, wife of the Turkish Ambassador. Lord Napier was also presented to the Queen upon his return from the United States of America. His Lordship was introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen again held a court at Buckingham Palace, at which Count de Persigny, Ambassador from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, had an audience of the Queen, and delivered his credentials. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort rode on horseback in the morning, attended by the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsby. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess George of Saxony and his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto arrived at Buckingham Palace from Southampton on a visit to the Queen. The Duchess of Kent visited the Princess George of Saxony soon after her arrival at the Palace. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. The company included the Princess Alice, the Duke of Oporto, the Prince and Princess George of Saxony, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of Beaufort, the Saxons Minister, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Abercorn, Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Malmesbury.

On Thursday the Queen held a Drawingroom in celebration of her birthday in St. James's Palace. The Drawingroom was most numerous attended, and many of the ladies' costumes were remarkable for their beauty and richness.

On Friday the Court left town for Osborne, where her Majesty is expected to remain until the 30th inst.

We have authority to state that the Queen's State ball which was to have taken place on Tuesday, the 7th of June, has been postponed until Wednesday, the 8th of June.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded Lady Macdonald as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Mortimer Sackville West has succeeded Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as the Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Crofton has succeeded Lord Raglan as the Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia will arrive at Osborne to-day from Berlin on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Louisa, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

The Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Dalkeith have joined the Duchess and Ladies Scott in Belgrave-square, from Dalkeith Palace, N.B.

The Countess of Derby will give a ball on the 3rd of June at the official residence of the Premier in Downing-street.

The Earl and Countess of Erroll have sustained a severe domestic affliction in the death of their infant and only daughter, who expired in Grafton-street on Sunday last.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at Cambridge House on Tuesday, from Brocket Hall, Herts.

Viscountess Combermere has issued cards for an assembly, on the 25th inst., at her mansion in Belgrave-square.

It is said that Princess Clotilde has bought the celebrated fan which belonged to the late Queen of Oude. The fan is made of white silk, richly embroidered with emeralds and fine pearls. The handle, of ivory and gold, is ornamented with rubies and seventeen large diamonds of the purest water.

The sittings of the Manchester district meeting of the Primitive Methodist Connexion have been held this year at Oldham. They commenced on the 6th and closed on the 10th inst. The district has a net increase of 151 members, and the whole connexion is said to have an increase of upwards of 7000.

THE WAR.

Our second edition last week contained an account of the Emperor Napoleon's arrival at Genoa and his address to the French army of Italy issued there, both of which we reproduce for the benefit of those who have access to the first editions only of this journal.

The Emperor Napoleon, after a rapid journey, arrived on Thursday week at Genoa, where he met with the most enthusiastic reception. The harbour and roadstead to a great distance were literally covered with boats decked with flags. Women who were seated in them threw flowers in the course of the Royal barge as it conveyed to shore the Emperor, the Prince of Carignan, and the officers of their suites. For two miles or more flags hung across the street in festoons at every few yards, and the windows were hung with gay drapery as is done on great religious occasions. The Emperor, on alighting at the Royal palace, immediately received the civil and military authorities of the city. The soldiers wearing the medal of St. Helena had their turn. These veterans were drawn up in the gardens of the palace, where the Emperor conversed with several among them, and received the petitions they presented to him. In the evening, accompanied by Prince Napoleon and Prince de Carignan, he went to the theatre Carlo Felice. On Friday morning he received a short visit from King Victor Emmanuel, and afterwards visited the barracks of St. Benigno, amid the acclamations of the populace. An Imperial proclamation was subsequently published. On Saturday he transferred his head-quarters to Alessandria, and traversed the town on horseback, accompanied by General Canrobert. The streets presented the appearance of a fête day, and great demonstrations of joy in honour of the Imperial cortege were made by the people. The King went to meet the Emperor, who is reported to be in excellent health. The following is the order of the day issued on Friday by the Emperor Napoleon:—

TO THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Soldiers,—I come to place myself at your head to conduct you to the combat. We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence, and to rescue it from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause, which has the sympathies of the civilised world. I need not stimulate your ardour. Every step will remind you of a victory. In the Via Sacra of ancient Rome inscriptions were chiselled upon the marble reminding the people of their exalted deeds. It is the same to-day. In passing Mondovì, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcola, and Rivoli, you will, in the midst of those glorious recollections, be marching in another Via Sacra. Preserve that strict discipline which is the honour of the army. Here, forget it not, there are no other enemies than those who fight against you in battle. Remain compact, and abandon not your ranks to hasten forward. Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear.

The new *armes de précision* are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been, the terrible weapon of the French infantry.

Soldiers, let us all do our duty, and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other the following words of happy augury re-echo: "The army of Italy will be worthy of her elder sister."—Given at Genoa, May 12, 1859. NAPOLEON.

No great event has yet marked the war. The official bulletins report the marches and counter-marches of the Austrians, but no distinct idea of their movements can be gathered from them. Fighting there has been none, beyond trifling skirmishes and affairs of outposts. The Austrians have been moving about in small parties, often very near the Piedmontese lines. For some days they ranged at pleasure over the eastern provinces, levying contributions, driving away cattle, and making the peasantry work at fortifications. They have fortified themselves in several points along the Sesia, and appear prepared to act on the defensive; but we learn that the Sardinians twice pushed their reconnoitring parties up to the very walls of Vercelli without inducing the Austrians to show themselves.

Charges of gross cruelty have been brought against the Austrian forces; but, according to the special correspondent of the *Times* at the head-quarters of the Austrian army in Italy, the Piedmontese peasantry have shown no ill-will towards the Austrians, and complain bitterly of their own Government, which they accuse of overloading them with taxes. This correspondent, whose statements present a singular contrast to those forwarded from Turin, declares that the Austrians have behaved with the greatest humanity. It is probable that the truth may be found in a medium between the accounts from the Austrian and Sardinian sides, and that the alleged excesses of the Austrian soldiers have not been much greater than those which are committed in the train of all great armies.

The intelligence from the seat of war is exceedingly meagre. All that we can do is to quote, as we have done in previous Numbers, the telegraphic announcements from Turin, as daily reported; and, in order to keep up the continuity of our narrative of the war, we take up the thread of events from the point at which it broke off last week, beginning with the doings of the 11th, which are thus chronicled in the Piedmontese official bulletin on the following day:—

May 12, Morning.—In the morning of yesterday about 3000 Austrians passed the Po at the Stella. The Commandant-General being at the Becca, on the left bank of the river. Siege artillery, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of Chasseurs repassed the Gravellona in the direction of Casal Pusterlengo. About 4000 men were between Castel San Giovanni and Borgonuovo. The Mayor of Stradella had received from the enemy an intimation to mend the national road which goes to Piacenza. Many of the enemy's troops are concentrated between Mortara, Palestro, and Bobbio. They have withdrawn the two bridges they had thrown over the Sesia in the neighbourhood of Palestro. The Austrian head-quarters are at Mortara.

May 12, Evening.—It is stated from San Germano that this morning a troop of the Savoy Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Spini, fell in with a patrol of the Kaiser Hussars, and put it to flight, killing one soldier and taking another prisoner. Reconnoissances made beyond the Po have assured us that the enemy has almost totally abandoned the positions he occupied in the vicinity of the left bank of the river. Vercelli is still occupied by a small Austrian corps. The sanitary and moral state of our troops continues to be satisfactory.

May 13, Morning.—Six hundred Austrians, on their way to Piacenza, have occupied Revergaro, on the river Trebbia. The head-quarters are at Bobbio. The wounded have been conveyed to Occimiaro.

May 13, Evening.—The enemy increases at Castel San Giovanni, on the road from Piacenza to Stradella. His advanced posts are near to the Bardonezza Torrent. He is fortifying the bridge of the Stella with six little forts; his advanced posts on that point are at San Cipriano and at the Giesolo. Two bridges, to assure the retreat, are constructed at Vigevano and near to the Motta Visconti. From the Lomellina troops and artillery are returning towards Pavia. Temporary fortifications are being made at the Gravellona, at Codalunga, at Portighetto, and at the Batella. At eleven o'clock to-day, a reconnoissance in force was made by our troops to the meadows of Strà. The enemy did not reply to our cannonade, whereupon our troops returned to their positions.

May 14.—The Austrians withdrew to-day from Bobbio, and our commander pushed forward a second and still stronger reconnoitring party as far as the wall of Vercelli, but without result, the enemy not having made any movement whatever. The Emperor has transferred his head-quarters to Alessandria. He traversed the town on horseback, accompanied by General Canrobert. The streets presented the appearance of a fête day, and great demonstrations of joy in honour of the Imperial cortege were made by the people. The King went to meet the Emperor.

May 15.—The Austrian war-steamer *Radetzki*, stationed on the Lago Maggiore, lay to on Wednesday last before Cannobbio, and made exorbitant demands of provisions, which, however, the inhabitants resolutely refused to supply; and the *Radetzki* was obliged to depart without success. There have been movements of the Austrians from Stradella towards Voghera. The weather continues rainy.

May 16.—The Emperor remains still at Alessandria, busied with his generals in laying strategical plans. A body of our cavalry has recently fallen in with a detachment of Austrian hussars near Voghera, and took prisoners a wounded corporal and some privates. The Austrians have withdrawn from Voghera to Casteggio. Nothing new from Vercelli.

May 17.—The bridge of Stella has been threatened by the Austrians. The waters of the Po have risen. Women and children of the country are compelled by the enemy to labour at the works. The mayor of Barbianello, a village in the district of Alessandria, and other mayors of the province of Voghera, who refused to comply

with the demand for contributions, have been arrested. Austrian workmen have been assembled on the right bank of the Po, and at the bridge of Stella, and other workmen have been collected between Broni and Stradella.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes the following telegram:—

Alessandria, May 18.—The organisation of the army is going on actively. The repair of the damage done by the enemy to the bridges, roads, and railways is approaching completion. The Austrians continue their exactions. The population of Vercelli are filled with consternation, and quite out of condition to satisfy such demands. During the night of the 17th a body of Austrians 100 strong, escalated the bridge of Valenza through a breach, and made a fruitless attempt to take a position, guarded by a small detachment of eight men. This morning the enemy opened a somewhat vigorous cannonade, which lasted from three till six o'clock, on the boats moored on the right bank of the Po, near the railway from Alessandria to Mortara. Our side made no response to the cannonade, the result of which proved to be insignificant.

Prince Napoleon has issued the following order of the day to his corps-d'armée, which, according to the *Moniteur*, will be ready to take the field in less than a week:—

"Soldiers of the Fifth Corps of the Army of Italy.—The Emperor calls me to the honour of commanding you. Many of you are my old comrades of Alma and Inkerman. As in the Crimea, and in Africa, you will sustain your glorious reputation. Discipline, courage, tenacity—such are the military virtues which you will once more display to Europe, which is attentively watching for the great events in preparation. The country, which was the cradle of ancient civilisation, and of modern renaissance, is about to owe its liberty to you; you will deliver that country for ever from its oppressors—from those eternal enemies of France whose name is associated in our history with all our struggles and all our victories. The reception which the Italian peoples give to their liberators bears witness to the justice of the cause which the Emperor defends. Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France! Vive l'Indépendance Italienne!"

"The Prince commanding-in-chief the 5th corps of the Army of Italy."

"NAPOLEON (Jerome)."

It is stated that the first detachments of Prince Napoleon's corps-d'armée have already arrived in Genoa. The corps will consist of two divisions of infantry, one of which is to be brought from Algeria, the other belonging to the army of Paris; of two regiments of light dragoons, in garrison at Lyons and Grenoble; and of a detachment of artillery, which is already assembled at Marseilles, and ready to embark at a moment's notice.

Advices from Stockholm state that the Swedish Government has sent a circular to the European Cabinets declaring that, in the existing complications, it intends to maintain the strictest neutrality.

On the 15th instant an English merchant-steamer, bringing the Egyptian and Indian mails and fifty passengers to Trieste, was overhauled by boats of a French liner off Sassena, opposite Avlona. Two French liners and one frigate are cruising off the Albanian coast.

The French force now in Piedmont is very large. Up to Friday, the 6th of May, 81,000 men from France and Algeria were conveyed to Genoa by the Imperial navy; 14,000 by the Messageries; 3000 by the *Marie Stuart* transport, hired for the occasion; and from 20,000 to 21,000 by land.—A despatch received the day before yesterday fixed the total number there at 140,000. The Piedmontese count 80,000 regular troops, and 27,000 volunteers. From this total one-fourth is the usual average deducted for contingencies or casualties. It is said that the cavalry of the French is not yet complete, and that a good deal remains to be done concerning the balls for the rifle cannon. There are, or lately were, 10,000,000 cartridges in the arsenal at Genoa.

A Milan letter of the 9th says:—"The commandant of the fortress of Pizzighettone, situated on the Adda, between Lodi and Cremona, has received orders to form an abatis six feet high with the trees round the fortress, which are to be felled, in order not to impede the fire of the guns, or the view from the ramparts. Hence measures are being already taken to cover the march of the Austrian columns in their retreat from Pavia to Mantua, Pizzighettone being the only fortress on the Adda capable of protecting a retreat. At Milan carts with wounded arrive daily, and the number of these latter at present amount to upwards of 400, besides 2000 more laid up in consequence of fatiguing marches, &c. I have this moment learnt that a convoy of ammunition intended for the camp has been countermanded. There are about 6000 men at Milan."

The tent intended for the use of the Emperor Napoleon in Italy was sent off to Genoa a few days back. It is made of strong canvas, striped blue and white, and lined. It is about five metres in height, supported by two poles only, and decorated outside with two small flags. Inside it is divided into three compartments—a saloon, bed-room, and dressing-room. The hangings leave a door for each room, and there are window-like openings for ventilation. An iron bedstead, camp-stools, small tables, and a washing-stand compose the furniture. Its woodwork and all the furniture can be readily taken to pieces and packed in cases of small size and very light carriage. The tent was made for the Crimean campaign, but never used. Part of the furniture has memorable historic associations. The iron bedstead was used by Napoleon I. in nearly all his campaigns. The toilet utensils and dressing-case, all silver, likewise belonged to that great captain.

The Austrian tactics are thus spoken of in the *Augsburg Gazette*:—"The Austrian army occupy a plain of thirty leagues long by ten broad, consisting of the province of Lomellina, the most fertile district of Piedmont, inclosed by the Ticino, the Alps, the Sesia, and the Po. This plain is low and moist, intersected by a great number of streams, and devoted to the cultivation of rice. The Austrians are thus masters of an immense tract of Piedmontese territory, not, it is true, containing any important towns, but inhabited by a very dense rural population, estimated at 300,000. We are now in May; from now till harvest time there are still four months. We have therefore corn and cattle in abundance, and the province may easily be made to support an army of 150,000 men for three weeks, if all its resources are called into action. This process of raising supplies is further facilitated by the movements of the Austrians, who move in large bodies from point to point, from the Sesia to the Po, throwing bridges, occupying passes, and fortifying, and at the same time exhausting the whole country. Their movements have not probably any other motive than that of raising contributions and confusing the enemy. The extensive operations are made for no other purpose."

THE GENERALS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—Now that the Emperor Napoleon has proceeded to take the command of the French army in Italy it may not be uninteresting to know the names of the Generals who are to act under his orders. The following list is extracted from the *Moniteur de l'Armée*:—Major-General of the Imperial army, Marshal Vaillant. "Generals commanding corps d'armée: Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, Marshal Canrobert, General Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, General MacMahon, General Niel. Generals of Divisions: Renault, Roquet, Herbillon, Morris, Forey, Camon, Ladmirault, Partonneaux, De Goyon, De Cottée, De Luzy de Pellissac, D'Antemarre d'Erville, De Martimprey, Melhiet, De la Motterouge, Ulrich, Espinasse, Vinay, Bazaine, De Failly, De Montebello, Bourbaki, La Bouff, Frossard, Desvaux, Trochu. Generals of Brigade: Baron Richemasse, Foltz, De Cassagnolles, Genestet de Planhol, Gaudin de Villaine, Marquis de Forton, Baron Marion, De Beaufort d'Hautpoul, Bouteilleux, Chauchard, Grandchamp, De Martinprey, Vergé, Beuret, Niel, Cler, De Champeron, De Wimpffen, Couvin de Bourguet, De Sevelinges, Soleille, Yuelin de Beville, Manèque Janni, Dumont, Blanchard, Picard, Goze, Decaen, Coffinieres, Forgeot, Comte de Clerambault, Ladreit de la Charrière, Douay, Prince de la Moskowa, Fleury, Anger, O'Farrell, Borgella, Courtois-Roussel d'Hurbal, De Negrier, Dattaille, Bataille, Collineau, Baret de Rouvray, Baron Neigre, Lenoble, Corraud, Ducrot, Roze Fierick, Saurin, Delmas de Laperouse, Gault, Lefevre, Lebrun de Castagny, De Bounet-Maurehan, Polkes. The names of the Generals are inscribed according to the date of their commissions.

A NOTABLE BURIAL-PLACE.—The wildest, most impressive burial-place that I have ever seen is the great Arab graveyard at Assouan, the Syene of Scripture. It is just on the boundary-line between Egypt and Nubia, within sound of the roar of the Cataracts of the Nile, and stretching away to the immense granite quarries, where the monolith obelisks and sphinxes were fashioned, and whence they were transported to the temples which they afterwards adorned. A most desolate "city of the dead" is this necropolis of Syene. Seventy thousand Moslem saints are said to be buried here, and some of them were of great notoriety. The heights of the hills are crowned with monumental mosques, and the vast undulating plain is dotted over with tombs, built of brick or moulded clay. Still the majority of the dead sleep beneath no other shelter than the golden sands of the Nubian desert, under the shadow of the purple rocks, and loud at night is the howl of the hyenas, as they gather to their obscene repast. How have human heartstrings snapped, and human eyes failed for weeping, in this grand, ghastly burial-place! How long has been the conflict! How silent is the rest! The men who hewed the obelisks of Luxor from their home in the virgin rock lie buried here. The crowds who watched the gilded barges of the great Ramesses, as they lay moored below the Cataracts, while he made a royal progress to the rock temples of Nubia; the companies of Greek musicians or Roman soldiers, of Persian priests and devotees of the Sun, of the Crocodile, or the buried Osiris, who once elbow'd each other on the gay explanade of the island of Elephantina; Ptolemaic princes, exiled Romans, early Christians, Saracenic chiefs, and wild Arabs of the desert—have here found their last long rest ing-place.—*Tombs and their Lessons, in the "Belletic."*

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuters office on Friday morning:—

VIENNA, Thursday, May 19th.—The French fleet before Venice have already taken six schooners and six other vessels. Fifteen French war-ships have been seen near Cattaro, on the coast of Dalmatia. The Malta fleet is about sailing for Genoa.

PAVIA, May 18th.—The head-quarters of the Austrian army have been removed to Garlasco. Great movements of troops have taken place, and a collision is expected during to-day or to-morrow.

BERNE, Thursday, May 19.—According to reports from Vienna, General Gyulai has sent word to his Government that his demands of contributions from the Sardinians for the support of his troops are unattended with further result; that provisions are beginning to fall short in Piedmont; and that he will not be able to hold his present position more than fifteen days longer.

WAR NOTES.

PROCLAMATION OF BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

A Royal proclamation has been issued announcing the neutrality of England as respects the war, cautioning all good and loyal subjects to act accordingly, and specifying the pains and penalties of the statute made in the 59th of George III., to prevent enlistment for foreign service, and the fitting out and equipping of vessels for warlike purposes without the license of the Monarch. The terms in which the neutrality of the Queen is expressed are decisive, she being determined to "abstain altogether from taking any part directly or indirectly in the war." The language in which the subjects of the Queen are cautioned to observe a strict neutrality is also clear and forcible. An especial warning is given against breaking, or endeavouring to break any blockade established by the warring Sovereigns. Those who may act in this, or any other but a neutral position, are told that they do so at their peril.—Great doubt is felt by shipowners as to the articles to which the proclamation of neutrality extends, and they have addressed the Government for information.

M. Theobald Tascher de la Pagerie, a cousin of the Empress Josephine, has enlisted as a private in the Piedmontese cavalry.

A battalion of Piedmontese marines has arrived at Leghorn from Genoa, on board the *Victor Emmanuel* steamer. They were received by the population with great enthusiasm.

The commandant of the fortress of Zara has published a notice declaring all the fortified points of Dalmatia in a state of war, and all flags neutral except those of France and Sardinia.

M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, took leave of the Emperor at the Lyons Railway station on the day of his departure, and his Majesty gave him the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

The Swiss fortifications on the frontiers of Lombardy, at Bellinzona and Luino, are at present receiving additions, and it is intended also to strengthen still further those of St. Maurice, in the Va'ais.

The Belgian Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the law officers of the kingdom directing them to prosecute all persons arming privately or committing any act contrary to the duties of neutrals.

The celebrated Count Cesar Balbo has left five sons, all of whom are enrolled beneath the Piedmontese banners. One of them (says the *Ami de la Religion*), the Count Casimir Balbo, was, unhappily, severely wounded in the first skirmish with the Austrians.

The Duke de Chartres is at present at Casale, in the division of General Cialdini. In the night of the 10th, the young Prince made a reconnoissance, and sent in a report on what he observed. The Duke d'Aumale has sent two English chargers to his nephew.

The Count de Cavour is collecting evidence of the depredations of the Austrians in Piedmont, and purposes, it is said, to make them the object of a circular which shall protest in the face of Europe against acts which transgress the ordinary limits of the right of war.

A letter from Dresden states that the treasury of the State and all the deposits of specie have been removed to the fortress of Koenigstein. The *Dresden Journal* assigns as the reason for this measure that there is not sufficient room in the hotel of the Ministry of Finance.

The Governor of the Navy Department at Trieste announces that the ports of Chioggia, Lido, and Malamocco, near Venice, are to be barred up during the war, and that merchant vessels cannot, therefore, be allowed to enter at night. In order to enter by day they must take on board one of the pilots specially appointed by the Government.

A Vienna letter states that the public are every day expecting the official announcement of a change in the chief command of the army of Italy, and are not at all pleased that the fate of the army should be intrusted to General Gyulai when General Hess possesses in a so much greater degree the confidence of the nation.

The *Gazette Piedmontese* says that the King of Sardinia's order to lay an embargo on all Austrian vessels in the ports of the kingdom was given against his will, and by right of reprisal for loss, desertion, theft, extortion, &c., which the Austrians, in defiance of the rights of nations and modern civilisation, practised upon the Piedmontese territory, with the utmost barbarity.

From Zurich we learn that the great rifle gathering of the cantons for annual competition as marksmen will be held, notwithstanding, or rather because of, the war, as evidence of the pride taken by the sons of Tell in this their national weapon. The Swiss at New York and Philadelphia have sent 5000 francs for a special prize, and those at Rio Janeiro a similar grant of 2000 francs.

The French Minister of War has sent a circular to the commanders of corps of the army of Italy directing them to prohibit officers from making any communications whatever to newspapers. A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* states that extraordinary precautions have been taken in the French camp to prevent indiscreet publicity. All letters from the army are to be deposited unsealed in the military post-office.

A communication from Alessandria states that it has been resolved, in order to secure unity in the strategical movements, to unite the troops of the two allied nations, each corps-d'armée, under the command of a Marshal of France, to be composed of three French divisions and one Sardinian. It was thought at head-quarters that the French and Piedmontese would immediately leave Alessandria, and advance by the right bank of the Po towards the Milanese frontier.

At Genoa, it has been stated, the citizens take pleasure in treating the French soldiers, and even coffeehouse-keepers sometimes refuse to accept payment from them. A few days ago one of these latter declined to accept money for a glass of brandy supplied to a Chasseur de Vincennes, and when the soldier insisted the other said, "No, instead of money, you must kill an Austrian for me!" "In that case," cried the soldier, "give me another glass of brandy, and I will kill you two."

The *Fremdenblatt* announces that the Austrian army now counts the following German Princes among its Generals:—The Landgrave Ferdinand of Hesse-Homburg; Alexander, Prince of Wurtemberg; Alexander, Prince of Hesse; the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein; and the Princes Gustavus and William of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Prince Nicholas of Nassau has arrived in Vienna on his way to join the Austrian army in Italy. Prince William of Schaumburg-Lippe, son of the reigning Prince, has just entered the Austrian service.

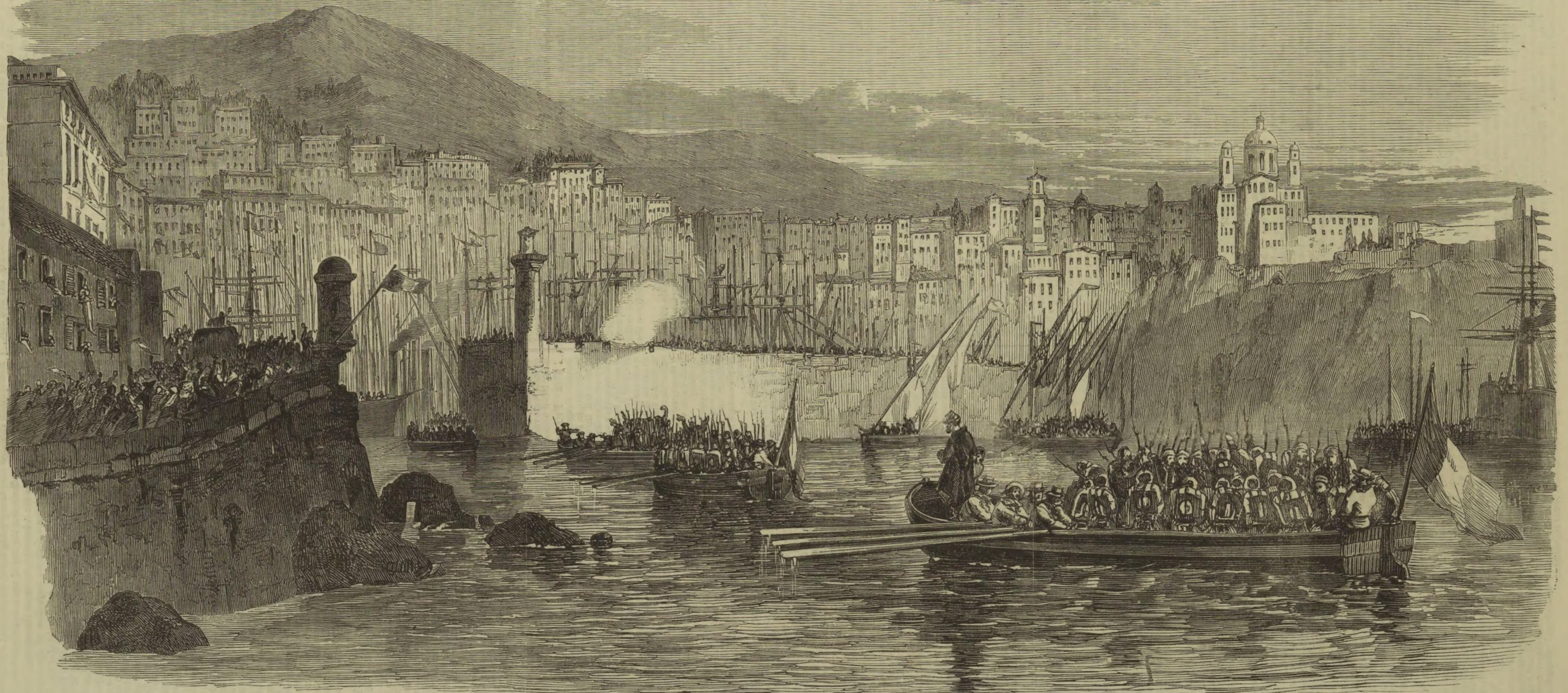
An encyclical letter has been received by the Roman Catholic clergy from the Pope, stating that while the Church is everywhere celebrating the anniversary solemnity of the Paschal Sacrament, "the sad cry of war is raised among Catholic nations, and is sounding in the ears of all." "We therefore," continues the letter, "cannot refrain, for the singular and entirely paternal love and solicitude by which we are urged, especially towards Catholic peoples, from again and again crying peace, and from often repeating unto all, with the utmost vehemence of our soul, the very words of our Divine Redeemer—'Peace be with you; peace be with you.'"

A Paris correspondent of the *Nord* makes the following statement, for which our contemporary must be responsible:—"The Emperor Napoleon, a few days before he left Paris, addressed a letter to Queen Victoria, announcing his approaching departure, and repeating his promise to take no step during the war that might compromise the interests of England or the general security of Europe. Prince Albert, in replying to this letter, in the name of her Majesty, declared that the English Government continued to rely on the spirit of moderation of which the Emperor has already given so many proofs."

The Austrian flotilla has received orders to take refuge at Trieste, where the French navy will not attack it, as that port belongs to the federal territory; but that prudential measure had not been completely executed, it is said, when Admiral Jurien de la Gravière entered the Adriatic, so that his division may intercept the Austrian division, which would then take shelter under the guns of Venice, and be open to attack. At all events, the blockade of the Adriatic will be strictly maintained by a force of four large steam-frigates and two vessels of the line. Instructions have been forwarded to the commanders of all the French naval stations to respect the Austrian frigate *Novara*, which is engaged in a scientific voyage round the world.—*Letter in the Nord.*



THE WAR.—DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON FROM PARIS.—THE IMPERIAL CORTÈGE PASSING THROUGH THE RUE DE RIVOLI ON ITS WAY TO THE LYONS RAILWAY.— ON A SKETCH BY T. CORNILLIET.—SEE PAGE 492.



THE WAR.—LANDING OF FRENCH TROOPS AT GENOA.—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 493.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

As yet the hostile armies have not met. The English press, with its unrivalled enterprise and indefatigability, has addressed itself to the difficult task of photographing the scenes of war; and, as the artists are necessarily compelled to take their views from different angles, the journalists at home have to combine them in the editorial stereoscope. By this means a tolerably truthful series of images will be given. At present we are apprised that what were reported to be Austrian disasters were merely manoeuvres, in some of which the most refined *ruses* of war were practised with complete success,—that the Frassinetto affair was a feint, and that the alleged dashing exploit of Garibaldi a fiction. We are also told that, so far from the Austrians being cruel plunderers and oppressors, they are the strictest disciplinarians, punish with death the slightest infraction of military law, and are, moreover, beloved by all the people of Piedmont, except the lawyers and soldiers. So truly Christian an army has not been seen since the Crusades. The picture is so charming that it is painful to move round and see that drawn on the west of the Po, in which delineation the Austrians are described as committing the most brutal outrages, and being the terror of the districts they plunder. Remembering something of the atrocious outrages of the Croats in Vienna after the last revolution, and having had pointed out to us the windows from which they flung the little children of the citizens, it is more easy to believe in the Sardinian than in the German descriptions of the invaders.

The Emperor of the French is established in the kingdom of his protégé, and French soldiers continue to swarm up to the expected scene of conflict, the Austrian attitude being apparently defensive. Austria scowls at England for having given the French the opportunity of defeating the contemplated *coup*, and laments the five days during which, at the request of our Government, Gyalai was restrained from action. By the French, according to appearances, the assailing movement must be made. Louis Napoleon's proclamation to his army is not framed for English ears, and therefore should not be judged by English tests. It sounds theatrically enough; but a Frenchman, like a woman, loves to see a thing done with a flourish. But the financial effort which has been made in France has given most astonishment. France was taunted with poverty, and told she had no money to carry on war; and the answer to the Emperor's appeal is a proffered subscription of £92,000,000 (pounds, not francs) for the war loan. This is the worst news for Austria that has yet been heard, and it is also a very remarkable proof that English statesmen, who refused to listen to certain Manchester oracles when they declared that the French would have nothing to do with another war, were very much in the right in assuming that there could be no harm in improving our own Army and Navy. The money would have been quite as readily proffered, had the soldiers of France happened to be marching in any other direction than Mont Cenis.

Our Queen has proclaimed the neutrality of England, and, in the hope that we shall have nothing to do with this war, and in the belief that there is no peril to the soil of England from any quarter provided Englishmen resolve there shall be none, the people of this country are wisely taking steps to carry out the counsel of the Queen's Laureate and of the Queen's War Minister. Rifle clubs are every where forming, and all classes are meeting on the common ground of patriotism. The gallant volunteers who used to meet and march and drill at the time that the first Napoleon talked of invasion are succeeded by sons worthy of them. Those who survive to see the *post nati* arming, as their fathers armed, for their household gods, must rejoice in finding that to the old spirit and vigour the new race of volunteers add the resources of science; and that, instead of the clumsy musket, that shot away its weight in useless lead, the English weapon is now a beautiful arm, that repays study and practice tenfold, and that in proper hands deals certain death at the distance of a quarter of a mile. The Rifle Corps ought to become a feature in English history.

In obedience to the Speech from the Throne the people have now confided their "opinion" to a new House of Commons, and in less than a fortnight the necessary preparations will be making for the revelation of that opinion. Lord Derby has his 300 men, and there are 354 other men who are not Lord Derby's. Whether mere arithmetic is to solve the question of who shall govern us, or whether a subtler and more complicated process is to be adopted, will soon be discovered.

So little in the form of news has recently come from India that a sort of sensation was caused by the receipt of the information this week that Tantia Topce had been hanged. Of course there cannot be two opinions as to the justice of his fate, or the expediency of inflicting it; but, when one gibbet more has been raised, and that a very high one, and it has been completed by the addition of the pendent figure of the miscreant Nana, we may hope that Indian telegrams will cease to record punishment. The experiment now to be tried is whether we cannot keep a sufficient military force on foot in India without arming and disciplining those who may yet again try their chance against us. A complete and perfectly effective European force, and a thoroughly disarmed population, might work together better than the hybrid mixture hitherto tried.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following elections have taken place since the issue of our last Number—the election for Kilkenny, which closed on Thursday, being the latest:—

Galway (County)—Barke, L.; Gregory, L.
Kilkenny (County)—Ellis, C.; Green, L.
King's County—Hennessey, C.; O'Brien, L.
Leitrim (County)—Brady, L.; Gore, C.
Limerick (County)—Monsell, L.; Dickson, C.
Longford (County)—Dawson, C.; Heygate, C.
Louth (County)—Fortescue, L.; Ballow, L.
Mayo (County)—Browne, L.; Palmer, C.
Monaghan (County)—Leslie, C.; Foster, C.
Roscommon (County)—French, L.; Giff, C.
Sligo (County)—Booth, C.; Cooper, C.
Waterford (County)—Emmott, L.; Talbot, C.
Wexford (County)—Mahan, L.; George, C.

The BARONESS DE ROTHSCHILD, wife of Baron Anselm Rothschild, of Vienna, and sister of the member for London, died on Tuesday morning at Frankfurt.

The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Viscount Canning, G.C.B., her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, by the title of Earl Canning. The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Baron Elphinstone, of that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland, G.C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, by the title of Baron Elphinstone, of Elphinstone, in the county of Stirling.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has signified her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Major Frederick Miller, of the Royal Artillery, for having, at the battle of Inkermann, personally attacked three Russians, and, with the gunners of his division of the battery, prevented the Russians from doing mischief to the guns which they had surrounded. Her Majesty has also confirmed the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to Lieut. Thomas Adair Butler, of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, whose decoration had been provisionally conferred upon him by the Commander-in-Chief in India, for distinguished gallantry displayed by him in that country.

CORNET A. J. B. FELLOWES, of the 1st Dragoons, committed suicide on Wednesday, at Canterbury, by shooting himself in the head.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, in Margaret-street, the opening of which has been so long expected, is to be consecrated on Saturday, the 28th inst., when the Bishop of London will preach the sermon.

Richard Bedford Allen, the stockbroker, pleaded guilty to the charge of forging a transfer for £375 Bank Annuities, and was sentenced on Saturday to ten years' penal servitude.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Mr. E. T. Smith, lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, recovered from the Channel Islands Telegraph Company £10 damages for laying down their wires through his park in the island of Portland.

IN THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT on Saturday last the trial of Wagner and his accomplices in the great forgeries recently perpetrated on London bankers was brought to a conclusion. Wagner and Bateman were sentenced to be transported for life, Humphries for twenty years, and ten years' penal servitude was awarded to each of the other two prisoners.

A MURDER has been committed at Hornsey. Martha Page, a young woman of twenty-four, was stabbed by her brother-in-law, Samuel Adams. The murderer's wife had left him, and her sister refusing to tell where she was caused a quarrel, when the fellow gave her a mortal wound with a knife. He is in custody.

RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The first annual general meeting of this Institution was held at the Railway Clearing-house, on Saturday last—George Carr Glyn Esq., M.P. in the chair. The sum in the hands of the treasurer amounted to nearly £2000, which it was decided to invest in London and North-Western Four per Cent Debenture Bonds to the extent of £1800.

KEW GARDENS.—The National Botanic Gardens, containing the great palmhouse, the old and new museums, the tropical aquarium, &c., and the Royal Palace pleasure-grounds, flower-gardens, and new arboretum, having been greatly improved and adorned, are now open for the season every week-day from one o'clock to dusk. On Sundays from two till six. Free admission to the whole.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—The first annual ball in aid of the funds of this institution was held on Wednesday night, at the St James's Hall. The company was brilliant, numerous, and fashionable, the arrangements judicious and satisfactorily carried out. The drama was fully represented by its leading members in the higher walks of the histrionic art, and the general patronage of the public was well testified by a full attendance, in which we observed many literary celebrities.

The sale of the copyright in *Household Words*, together with the stereotype plates of all the numbers—No. 1 to 479—and the printed stock, consisting of about 620,000 numbers, took place at Hodgson's auction rooms on Monday. The first bid was £500; and after a sharp competition chiefly between the representative of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, and Mr. Arthur Smith, the recognised agent of Mr. C. Dickens, it was at length knocked down to Mr. Dickens for the sum of £3550.

In consequence of displacements in the supports of the scaffolding at the Westminster Palace Hotel, a building in course of erection in Victoria-street, an upper stage fell down on Friday week, killing five men and greatly injuring eight others. The wife of one of the victims had been confined the previous day, and, on being informed of the untimely end of her husband, took it so much to heart that she survived only an hour, and has left a family of seven children totally unprovided for. The inquest was opened on Saturday and adjourned till the 23rd inst. One of the injured men died on Wednesday.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 993 boys and 823 girls (in all 1816 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-53 the average number was 1593. The deaths registered in London, which were 1207 in the last week of April, and 1108 in the first week of May, show a further decrease for the week ending last Saturday, when they were 1070. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1051. The deaths that occurred last week were less by 80 than the number that would have occurred if the average rate of mortality for the second week of May had prevailed.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.—The forty-third anniversary of this society was held at Finsbury Chapel on Tuesday. Mr. Sturge was to have taken the chair, but, owing to his unexpected death, Mr. Joseph Pease occupied that position. Very affecting reference was made to Mr. Sturge by Mr. Bowley, Mr. Charlton, and Mr. George Thompson, the latter of whom paid an elaborate tribute to his memory. The resolution asserted that it was the duty of this country to maintain a strict neutrality during the present Continental war, and denounced the gigantic system of military armaments now existing as the fertile cause of war, and the great enemy of human progress. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.—The anniversary festival of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital took place on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern.—Mr. Robert Hanbury, sen., in the chair. From a special report which was placed on the table it appeared that the number of applicants for relief is constantly increasing; that the number admitted in 1858 was 12,772; and that great improvement has recently been made, both in the facility of admission to the wards and in the methods of treatment. The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to £1373. The anniversary dinner of the South London Ophthalmic Hospital was held the same evening at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.—W. Roupell, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Lambeth, in the chair. The list of subscriptions amounted to about £400.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The annual general meeting of this corporation took place on Tuesday, presided over by Admiral Bowles, G.B. The report set forth, amongst other things, that the additional buildings cost nearly £1200; the capital stock had only been reduced by £169, owing to investments made and savings effected; that her Majesty had given another proof of the interest she takes in the school by graciously allowing his Royal Highness Prince Alfred to be enrolled as a vice-patron, and contributing £50 in his name; and that Captain Rayley had sent the munificent donation of £300. The report having been received and adopted, Admiral Bowles was unanimously re-elected president, and Sir George Back was elected an acting vice-president.

CONSECRATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BURIAL-GROUND AT THE LONDON NECROPOLIS.—On Tuesday the ceremony of consecrating the portion of ground which has been allotted to the Roman Catholic body at the Necropolis, Woking, for the purposes of interment, was performed by Dr. Grant, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark. Several Roman Catholic clergymen and gentlemen assisted at it. Of the two thousand acres which the Necropolis Company possess at Working four hundred acres have been inclosed and put in order for the purposes of a cemetery, the site of which is of singular beauty. The ground devoted to the uses of Roman Catholics, which is now consecrated, lies to the south-west, is about an acre and a half in extent, with capabilities of extension to ten or twenty acres if necessary, and will afford them conveniences for the interment of their dead, which in London they have long required. Dr. Grant opened the proceedings with a suitable address. The Bishop and his coadjutors then proceeded to the ground, and read the ordinary consecration service, traversing the walks and sprinkling them with holy water.

FOREIGN AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society, the object of which is to afford pecuniary aid to Protestant missions on the Continent, was held on Wednesday at the Hanover-square Rooms—the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. It appeared from the report that notwithstanding the present disturbed state of Europe, the prospects of Protestantism were never brighter than at present. The condition of the society kept pace with the prospects of the cause in which it was engaged, for in every direction its power had been increased during the past year; thus the subscriptions and donations had increased from £1028 to £1500; there had been another increase in the amount received from local associations, and, after paying the expenditure of the year, including grants to the missions at Geneva, in several parts of France, in Savoy, in Belgium, and in Portugal, varying from £500 to £50 each, there was in hand a balance of £2059 19s. 10d., as compared with £2138 15s. 3d. at the close of the preceding year. After giving the details of the agency employed at each of the missionary stations referred to, the report concluded with the aspiration that the war might, in the inscrutable ways of Providence, lead to the subversion of the Church of Rome. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, the Bishop of Cashel, Rev. Mr. Beames, &c., when the report was adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

ESCAPE FROM PENTONVILLE PRISON.—A daring escape from the Model Prison at Pentonville has been effected by a convict named Henry Edmunds. His general good conduct had obtained for him some trifling privileges, and, not being so closely watched as the other prisoners, he succeeded in making a jacket and trousers out of the coverlid of his bed. On Saturday afternoon last, while engaged in the gardens of the prison, he managed to steal away to the south boundary wall of the goal. Having possessed himself of a rope, he secured the end of it to a piece of iron hoop, which he formed into a hook, and by which he succeeded in getting over the top of the wall, twenty-five feet in height. He then got two or three garden rakes or hoes, which he placed against the wall, and having divested himself of his mask and prison garb, and assumed his new dress, he mounted the wall, and, apparently without much difficulty, reached the top. It seemed that he had some difficulty in getting the rope over to descend, and to make short work of it he dropped down a distance of perhaps fifteen or twenty feet, and falling on his hands lacerated them, and they bled freely. He then hailed a cab, and, telling the driver that he had had some dispute with his mates, and had got the worst of it, directed him to drive fast towards London. The driver had no suspicion that the man had escaped out of prison, and drove him to Greek-street, Soho, where Edmunds pledged at a pawnbroker's some false teeth which he wore for 7s., paying the cabman 3s. Edmunds then disappeared, and nothing has been heard of him since.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—INSPECTION OF HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.

Thursday being the day for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the birth of her Majesty, at an early hour the bells from the steeples of the various metropolitan churches rang merry peals, the Royal standard was hoisted at the various Government offices, and the flag of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty was hoisted at the Admiralty, Somerset House, and Deptford and Woolwich Dockyards. At ten o'clock an inspection of the household troops took place on the parade, St. James' Park, and consisted of the flank companies of each battalion of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards, as also a troop of the 1st Life Guards, under the command of Captain Hamilton, the whole force being under the command of Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B. field officer for the day. The troops were on the ground soon after nine o'clock, and, after the usual inspection by the officers in command, were drawn up in line—the squadron of cavalry occupying the south end of the parade. The band of the Royal Horse Guards, in their State costume, as also the three bands of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Fusilier Guards, were present. Precisely at ten o'clock his Royal Highness Field-Marshal the Prince Consort arrived, attended by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, and a most brilliant staff, including his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxony, his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, Lieut. Colonel the Hon. James McDonald, C.B., Lieut. General Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B., K.H., Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Lord Cardigan, Inspector-General of Cavalry, and a number of other distinguished officers. On the arrival of the Prince and staff the bands of the several regiments struck up "God save the Queen," the troops presenting arms. His Royal Highness and staff then passed in front of the line, and continued the inspection along the rear, and afterwards took up a position in front of the Horse Guards. The troops then passed in close and open columns in review order before the Prince and staff, preceded by their several bands. The troops having been again drawn up in line, the inspection was concluded, and the Prince with his staff retired from the ground, the bands playing "God save the Queen," and the troops presenting arms. Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Alice and Helena, and the Princes Arthur and Leopold, occupied seats and viewed the inspection from the offices of the Commander-in-Chief. The park was crowded with spectators. At one o'clock the guns in St. James's Park, at the Tower, the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and Tilbury Fort, fired a grand feu-de-joie of forty guns.

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE WELFARE OF THE BLIND.—The friends of this society held a meeting at St. James's Hall, on Saturday last, for the purpose of urging upon the public the claims of the association, and generally of advancing its interests. This institution owes its existence in a great measure to Miss Gilbert, the daughter of the Bishop of Chichester, a lady who was herself afflicted with blindness. The society has since its establishment greatly enlarged its sphere of action. The institution is now in the Euston-road, near St. Pancras Church, and the brushes, baskets, mats, and other articles of the kind which have been made by the blind inmates are here offered for sale. A free circulating library of books printed in relief has been established in connection with the institution, and there are at present 120 volumes of this kind in circulation. A boarding-house has also been established for the reception of persons who, though blind, can afford to pay for additional comforts, and branches have been instituted in different parts of the kingdom. At the meeting on Saturday the Bishop of London, the president of the association, occupied the chair, and in an able speech described the objects of the society. The Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Gurney, M.P., and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the appeals were responded to by a liberal collection. Miss Gilbert and several other blind ladies and gentlemen were amongst the company.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The annual conversation of this society was held on Tuesday evening, at the institution, in Bloomsbury-square. The whole of the rooms were brilliantly lighted and thrown open to the members and their friends, who attended in very considerable numbers. In addition to the contents of the extensive and valuable museum, various objects and articles of a less professional character, but still very interesting and attractive, were introduced, including Hughes' patent electric printing telegraph, which prints two hundred words a minute; a new light of great brilliancy, produced by hydro-platinum gas; a curious but simple contrivance for producing polarised light; and a useful invention for rendering different fabrics non-inflammable. The microscopes, with their varied phenomena; the stereoscopes, with their slides or "stereograms;" the electric and magnetic machines, and the marine and fresh-water vivaries, also monopolised a large share of the attention of the company. A few beautiful water-colour paintings and some excellent photographs adorned the walls, and were much admired. The rooms were so overcrowded during the evening as to render locomotion in them very difficult, and it was evident that the space possessed by the society was not ample enough for the accommodation of its members at such an entertainment.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—On Wednesday afternoon the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City proceeded in state to St. Paul's, for the purpose of taking part in the annual Festival of the Sons of the Clergy. They were met at the entrance by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Norwich, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries; and a procession having been formed it moved into the large open space under the dome, which was fitted up in the style adopted at the late special Sunday evening services. Full choral service was performed, the choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's, Windsor, taking part, assisted by other choirs, amounting to about three hundred voices. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell, and Tuesday Morning Lecturer at St. Margaret's, Lothbury (the Golden Lectureship). This society has been in active operation for upwards of two centuries; and now annually assists, by pensions and donations, about 1250 persons, clergymen, their widows, aged single daughters, and children. During the last year nearly £16,000 was distributed amongst these several classes; but so numerous were the applicants who annually applied for assistance that the funds permitted only of very limited, and often inadequate, grants being made. The governors state that they specially desire to raise the amount of the pensions to the widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen, of whom there are at present no less than 713 receiving pensions from £10 to £25 per annum. In the evening the annual dinner took place in Merchant Taylors' Hall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The treasurer's report was read, announcing the receipts from the collections of the day. The amount collected at the cathedral doors was £135 0s. 4d.; the subscriptions at the dinner were £1214 2s. 6d. They had also received as donations from the stewards £670; in annual subscriptions, £580; dividends on festival stock, £460; legacies since the last festival, £3300; a contribution of £1000 from a gentleman who had on two previous occasions contributed a like sum—making the total amount received from voluntary sources, as distinguished from estates and funded property, £7359 2s. 10d.

The council of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society have conferred on Professor Quekett, of the College of Surgeons, the Honorary Fellowship vacant by the death of the famous botanist, Robert Brown, Superintendent of the Botanical Department in the British Museum.

JOHN HUGHES, who mutilated the pictures in Marylebone Church, and is supposed to have perpetrated the outrage at the Colosseum, was tried on the former charge on Saturday last. He was found guilty, and, as he was obviously insane, he was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

A sad accident occurred a few evenings ago, in the little town of Schutten Haffen, near Prague.—Several hundred persons had assembled on a bridge over the river Watawa, in accordance with a local custom, for some religious ceremony, when the bridge suddenly broke down. Upwards of seventy persons were thrown into the river, the greater part of whom were drowned.

STOPPAGE OF AUSTRIAN MAIL-PACKETS SAILING FROM TRIESTE.—The following notice has been issued from the General Post Office:—"The Austrian postal service by sea between Trieste and foreign ports having been interrupted by war, no letters or newspapers can, for the present, be forwarded via Belgium (the first portion of the Trieste route) to the Ionian Islands, Greece, the Levant, or Egypt. Letters, &c., for Bosnia, Servia, the Danubian Principalities, Rutchuck, Seres, Salonica, Sophia, Adrianople or Constantinople, when specially directed to be sent 'via Belgium,' will be forwarded from Vienna by the land route."

THE LATE ARCHDUKE JOHN OF AUSTRIA was born in 1782, and was the fourth son of the Emperor Leopold II. and Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles III., King of Spain. He was brother to the late Emperor Francis I., and grand uncle of the present Emperor. In 1848 the Archduke John was Vicar-General of the Empire for a short time; since then he has lived in retirement in the Tyrol. He contracted a morganatic marriage in 1827, the only issue of which was a son, now a lieutenant in the Austrian Army.

THE ESCURIAL LIBRARIAN.—Here is an anecdote from the Escurial, related by the Austrian Ambassador at Athens:—"When he entered the capacious library he found most of the books ranged on the shelves, not with their backs, but with the cut ed ges towards the visitor. On questioning the monk who accompanied him as to the manner of finding a book, he got the naive answer that, during the period of the good priest's guardianship, no book had ever been asked for. To the inquiry whether he himself made no use of the library, the monk replied:—"Never, dear Sir! My faith, which may the Virgin preserve in its purity, might else be endangered." The sequel of this conversation proved important to the literary world. The Austrian was allowed to choose at random a souvenir among the books and manuscripts, which lay on the floor in a confused heap, covered with dust and cobwebs. By a lucky accident his treasure-trove consisted of the MS. of Lope de Vega's "Star of Seville," and of Cardinal Ximenes' original instructions to the Inquisition.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE leading literary event of the week has been the public sale, on Monday last, in London, of the right to continue the publication of "Household Words," a popular periodical published by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, printers and proprietors of "Punch," and conducted by Charles Dickens, author of "Pickwick," "David Copperfield," and other works of a standard character in English literature. The cause of the sale was, it is said, a private difference in no way affecting "Household Words." Little causes lead to great events. Mr. Dickens, feeling offended, chooses to drop his connection with Bradbury and Evans, which he had a perfect right to do, as Messrs. Bradbury and Evans had on like grounds a right to do with Mr. Dickens. But Mr. Dickens had no right, as the Master of the Rolls laid down, to advertise that a publication in which he was only a part proprietor should cease on his single determination. Then comes the public sale and Mr. Hodgson's hammer. The conditions were—no reserve and a cash transaction. Mr. Hodgson was eloquent. The prices opened at five hundred pounds. Mr. Arthur Smith (brother of Albert of Fulham, Mont Blanc, and China) nodded for Mr. Dickens, Mr. Joyce, of long bookselling fame (ask the "Row") nodding for Messrs. Bradbury and Evans. There were others to bid, and there was one who bade boldly—Messrs. Chapman and Hall; but the heat was all along between the proprietor of Gadsby and "Pickwick" and the proprietors of "Punch" and the great printers of Alsatia. After a slow but exciting contest, the right, the stock, and all that belongs to "Household Words," copyrights excepted, Mr. Arthur Smith took upon himself to receive as the recognised agent of Mr. Dickens. The sum was three thousand five hundred and fifty pounds; and the result is, what?—that "Household Words" "merged" from that very moment into "All the Year Round," conducted by Mr. Dickens. And at that very moment a new periodical was announced by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, with the somewhat rival title of "Once a Week." Mr. Dickens is understood to carry his whole "Household" brigade into his new periodical; and Messrs. Bradbury and Evans will be mainly supported by the staff of "Punch," Mr. Leech "conducting" the artists, Mr. Lucas, of "The Times," controlling the authors. Thus—thanks to private differences, rich resources, and the Master of the Rolls—what was "Household Words" will be rolled into two publications, and the public will gain largely by a private feud and a private sorrow.

What! a lying-in-state—a catafalque! and Reynolds, and West, and Shee, and Barry, and Wilkie, and Turner over again? St. Paul's is understood to be (by painters) the Painters' Corner of Westminster Abbey. But we are not in jest. We lost "C. R. Leslie" only last week. A true artist was this man Leslie—cunning in his craft, well read in the Dutch and English schools—provokingly and purposely holding at a distance every other school. This is what clear-headed men assert without fear of contradiction; and we accept their after-dinner utterances as perpetual truths. Charles Robert Leslie was a great artist. This man Leslie mixed—in genius and on canvas—a touch of the Dutch-American school with a touch of the English school of Hogarth, and the Scottish school of Wilkie and John Burnet. Let us tell—we feel imperfectly—his story. Leslie (the only true successor we have had of Hogarth and Wilkie) was the son of a clockmaker in that London region of clockmakers called Clerkenwell. His father kept good time, like Tompion and other makers of clocks (Denison's predecessors), but did not make money. From Clerkenwell old Leslie, in his own due and proper Clerkenwell time, retired to Philadelphia. Here he caught a further love of Nature, and a very little Art. Gilbert Stuart, who has perpetuated to us the features, the shape, and the dress of Washington, made Leslie an artist. This same Leslie—unmistakably a painter—came to England in 1811, met John Martin and Washington Allston, and became irrecoverably an artist. We knew the man—an honest, upright son of Adam, as Mr. Carlyle would call him—without guile and without any ambition in this world beyond his children and his art.

But where are Leslie's works? many, of course, will ask. Shall we answer? Mr. Leslie's best picture—story, colour, and treatment, all three considered—is the picture in the Vernon Gallery of "Sancho and the Duchess." Leslie was well read in some of the best writers. He knew "Don Quixote" through translation alone, but he entered into the very soul of Cervantes. He read Molière in a wretched translation, and yet on two occasions he entered into the very soul of Molière. He was a Washington Irving kind of artist—he was as like Hogarth and Wilkie as Washington Irving is like Addison or Steele. Leslie is on his throne in the Sheepshanks Gallery at the Boilers in Brompton.

"J. B. Hay" is not a gentleman. Does not this sound odd? Who in London, Liverpool, or Londonderry, has not seen the very exquisite picture, by "J. B. Hay," of the Italian slave and the English Tom Brown Schoolboy? Exquisite sentiment in the two figures—conscious servitude in one figure, conscious freedom in the other; the landscape most deliciously handled, and suitable to the sentiment. The painter is "Jane Benham Hay." Married or unmarried? is a question which many ask. But why, we ask, will "Jane Benham Hay" endeavour to be confounded with John Bingham Hay? The Lady Hay should profit by the lesson which Dr. Johnson read to Miss Thrale.

A book to read? nay, a book to buy. Buy and read Mr. Sala's "Gas Light and Day Light," just published, smacking freshly, without any kind of copy, of Charles Lamb and Charles Dickens.

We are glad to see that Mr. Charles Kean has had the good sense to refuse the proposed Drury-lane and E. T. Smith Testimonial, on his ceasing to be connected with the Princess' Theatre. But what about the advertised "Life of Mr. Charles Kean"? Mr. Charles Kean does not want a living panegyric. The story of his life will be told when he is no more, and has earned other honours, fifty years hence.

We must chronicle the removal, this week, of an old London locality. In Coventry-street, Piccadilly, was, till yesterday, a famous fishshop. It was kept, in Sir Joshua Reynolds's time, by a Mr. Robertson—in more recent days by Mr. Turner. Now, Sir Joshua was a great dinner-giver, and, being a Plymouth or Plymouth man, was fond of fish. This fishshop, now disappearing, was the shop which supplied fish for Sir Joshua—feeding Dr. Johnson, Burke, Gibbon, and Boswell. But Sir Joshua was mean with tradesmen, and he had customers, or sitters. Then, he knew fish, and Miss Reynolds, his sister, could drive a bargain. A walk from Leicester-square to Coventry-street was a favourite morning's clearing of the palate with Sir Joshua. He was constantly at Robertson's, chose his fish, reversed their position on the leaden slope that invited customers, and then sent Miss Reynolds to settle about prices. "Miss Reynolds," said old Robertson—and a gentleman-like old fellow he was—"never chose; Sir Joshua never paid. Both were good at bargains."

MUSIC.

The only remarkable operatic occurrence of the week has been the appearance at COVENT GARDEN of Madame Penco, the Parisian prima donna, engaged by Mr. Gye to fill the blank in his company made by the death of poor Bosio. Madame Penco made her debut on Tuesday evening, in the character of *Violetta*, in the "Traviata." Though it cannot be said that she entirely replaces her lamented predecessor, yet she is probably the best substitute that the Italian stage affords at the present time. She is very handsome; and, both in person and voice, possesses the charm and attraction of youth. Her voice seems to be a pure soprano of considerable power; and her singing, in respect to style and execution, is that of an accomplished artist. As an actress she is intelligent, graceful, and capable of expressing passion with considerable truth and force, free from any violent exaggeration. She was entirely successful, and is certainly qualified to take a leading part in the business of the season. The opera, as a whole, was admirably performed. Gardoni was the lover, Debassini the father, Zelgar the kind-hearted doctor; and the subordinate parts were satisfactorily filled. The Queen, the Prince Consort, and several members of the Royal family were present, and the house was fully and fashionably attended.

There was a crowded house at DRURY LANE on the same evening, attracted by the first performance there of the "Trovatore." Mlle. Titiens being *Lenora*; Giuglini, *Manrico*; and Mlle. Guarducci, *Azuena*.

The second concert of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday evening. The programme was as follows:—

| PART I. | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Sinfonia in A major (the Italian Symphony) | | Mendelssohn. | | | |
| Aria, <i>Sig. Belmont</i> , "Il mio tesoro" (Don Giovanni) | | Mozart. | | | |
| Duo Concertante, for two violins, Mr. Alfred Holmes and Mr. Henry Holmes | | Spohr. | | | |
| Recit., "Depuis longtemps," <i>Aria</i> , "Reviens, ma noble protectrice," Miss Augusta Thomson | | Auber. | | | |
| Overture, "Oberon" | | Weber. | | | |
| PART II. | | | | | |
| Sinfonia in C minor, No. 5 | | Beethoven. | | | |
| Duet, "Racconta, O cara," Miss Augusta Thomson and Signor Belmont | | Mozart. | | | |
| (Guillaume Tell) | | Roedel. | | | |
| Overture, "Les Deux Journées" | | Cuervo. | | | |
| Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D. | | | | | |

This programme speaks for itself; nothing more is required to show the excellence of the concert. The novelties of the evening were—Spohr's new concertante, duet for two violins, performed by the brothers Henry and Alfred Holmes; and the debut of a young vocalist, Miss Augusta Thomson. The Messrs. Holmes are young men, pupils of Spohr. They are known to be his favourite scholars, and very deservedly, for they are most accomplished performers. Their reception was such as was due to their great merits. Miss Thomson (as we have already had occasion to mention) gained the first prize for singing, last season, at the Conservatoire of Paris, and afterwards appeared with success at the Grande Opéra. She has a young, fresh voice, at once sweet and brilliant; her execution is finished, and she sings with great intelligence and feeling. Her performance was received with the warmest applause. The room was full, and the concert, in every respect, was highly successful.

THE LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION gave the last concert but one of their present series at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday afternoon. Like the previous concerts, it was a selection of fine old madrigals and modern glees, performed with a degree of accuracy, refinement, and spirit worthy of admiration. Mr. Oliphant's critical and anecdotal comments on the pieces performed were highly relished by the audience.

At the matinée of the MUSICAL UNION on Tuesday the great feature was the appearance of the celebrated Russian pianist Rubinstein, who played Mendelssohn's trio in C minor, and several solo pieces of his own composition. Mendelssohn's trio was such a musical treat as the amateur rarely meets with; and the two quartets for stringed instruments, Mozart's in G, No. 1, and Beethoven's in E flat, No. 10, in both of which M. Wieniawski was the principal performer, were of not inferior interest. As usual at these concerts, the hall was full of the most fashionable company.

The last of Mr. HULLAH'S SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS at St. Martin's Hall took place on Wednesday evening, when an excellent selection of classical music was admirably performed. The principal pieces were Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," and Weber's Concert-Stück, played by a young pianist, Miss Fanny Howell, who made one of the most promising debuts we remember ever to have heard. Her performance was received with enthusiastic applause, and she was recalled by prolonged acclamations from all parts of the hall after she had retired from the orchestra. Several vocal pieces were sung by Miss Palmer, Miss Banks, Miss Martin, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE is to be reopened early in the month of June, under the joint management of Mr. Augustus Braham and a Spanish gentleman named Marques, the intention being to produce English opera and Spanish ballet.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Simms Reeves and Miss Arabella Goddard will appear at the performance of the Vocal Association on Wednesday evening next, May 25th, when Handel's "Acis and Galatea" (with Mozart's additional accompaniments) and Mozart's "Concerto" in C major will be performed. The band and choir, under the direction of M. Benedict, will number 400 performers.

The usual quarterly performance of the Dover Choral Society was given in the Wellington Hall on Tuesday last to a large and fashionable audience. The performance reflected great credit on the distinguished amateurs and their talented conductor, Mr. Edwin Barnes.

THE THEATRES, &c.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Wigan renewed their engagement at this theatre, and appeared in a new drama, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled "The House and the Home," and partly derived from a French piece, entitled "Périls dans la Demeure." The theme of the new production is, however, thoroughly national, and intended to show the conflict that exists between parliamentary and domestic life. The right honourable Horace Chetwynd, M.P. (Mr. Wigan), is more devoted to "the House" and less to "the Home" than he should be; and thus exposes his young wife, the Lady Helen (Miss Henrietta Simms), to the temptation of a young man, an early companion, with too much idle time on his hands, one Frederick Wardour (Mr. Billington), who shows an unaccountable dislike to quit his governmental office in London for an appointment in the embassy to Lisbon. The fears of his exemplary mother (Mrs. Wigan) are excited, and in her anxiety she solicits the assistance of General Witherington, C.B. (Mr. C. Selby), who readily undertakes the office of ferret. The state of matters gradually develops, and Mrs. Wardour is at length in possession of the circumstances. She is as much troubled for Lady Helen as for her son, and particularly interested in the welfare of Mr. Chetwynd, for whom she had an early friendship. The plot is ingeniously and artistically contrived, and the blindness of Chetwynd to the truth of things is well and humorously conceived. Not at all suspecting his young friend Frederick Wardour, unconscious of having neglected his wife for business, and placing the utmost reliance (as he well might) on the correctness of her principles, he is even at pains to bring them together at the perilous moment when the interview, so much desired by one and so eagerly shunned by the other, might have fatal consequences. Ultimately the good easy man is disabused; in the first impulses of his anger his thought is altogether of revenge, but so skilfully is the crisis managed by the devoted mother that on reflection he willingly accepts the situation as a lesson, and resolves thereafter to pay the proper attention to his domestic duties. The principal characters were well suited to Mr. and Mrs. Wigan; the former acted with that nice tact for which he is distinguished, and in the scene where his jealousy is excited displayed the emotion and the anguish of the passion, not the less deep or keen because restrained by the etiquette of the drawing room. That etiquette was somewhat passed by Miss Simms, who was too emphatic, declamatory, and demonstrative for the character and position. Mr. Billington just hit the mark; and Mr. Selby, as the antique fop of the Mall, was a veritable historic portrait. On the whole, therefore, we are

justified in stating that the piece was very well acted. That it is very well written will be readily believed. Mr. Taylor is the most skilful stage-adaptor of drawing-room subjects that we possess; and we have to congratulate him on the facility and finish that are displayed in his new drama, which will, doubtless, retain its hold on the boards long after the immediate occasion for its production shall have passed and been forgotten.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—The orations of Mr. T. Mason Jones continue to attract crowded audiences. He merits his success. On Monday, his argument was Lord Byron. The lecturer's estimate of his character is significant of the change in public opinion in regard to this poet. Manifestly, he who was once the poet of his age is now subordinated to Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Shelley. As an artist he was inferior to the two former; he had none of the spirituality of the latter, save what he borrowed. That, of course, resolved itself into hypocrisy and affectation. Mr. Jones detailed the circumstances of the poet's life with sufficient precision, and accompanied the succession of his poems with some critical remarks that were, at least, eloquently expressed. Occasionally he was discursive, and went beyond his subject for illustrations. On the influence of Byron's poetry he was remarkably energetic. He produced his own personal experience in evidence of its evil tendency. It had cast a dark shadow over his young life, and taught him hopelessness and helplessness in regard to man, collective or individual. In a word, Byron was the Poet of Despair. His concluding remarks were of a moral, or rather a religious character, and were delivered with great vehemence and force. The youth of the orator must be numbered among his attractions. Though not profound, his style is not deficient in power. He is a skilful rhetorician, and an earnest advocate for the virtues.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—There can be no doubt that "nigger melodies" are exceedingly popular. We may produce in evidence the fact that the "Christy's Minstrels" now occupy this spacious apartment, and entertain large audiences with their eccentric exhibitions. These are still of the same character that we have frequently described, but they address a different class of persons. Aristocratic visitors now condescend to be amused with these caricature performances; and really some of the ballads are of great merit, and some of the singers endowed with singular powers.

DRAMATIC PHOTOGRAPHS.—We have received much gratification from an inspection of Mr. James's establishment, at Islington, which abounds in photographic likenesses of some of our best performers. Naturally those of Sadler's Wells are the most numerous, as might be expected from the neighbourhood. Here are some capital portraits of Mr. Phelps, Mr. Marston, Miss Edith Heraud, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Charles Young, and Miss Fitzpatrick. The first, indeed, is represented in five characters. Messrs. F. Robinson, Lewis Ball, Belford, Ray, and Raynor, are also good. A portrait of Mr. Love, the polyphonist, is capital.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 31 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | THERMOMETER. | | WIND. | | RAIN in 24 hours. |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Barometer Reduced to 32° F. | Thermometer in the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum read at 10 A.M. | Maximum read at 10 P.M. | General Direction. | |
| May 1 | 29.776 | 49.8 | 39.5 | 63 | 0-10 | 40.8 | 59.3 | NE. | .521 |
| " 2 | 29.970 | 48.2 | 37.6 | 69 | 4 | 37.0 | 54.7 | NE. E. | .250 |
| " 3 | 30.071 | 47.3 | 39.0 | 75 | 1 | 33.8 | 61.9 | E. | .213 |
| " 4 | 30.019 | 50.4 | 47.0 | 73 | 9 | 40.6 | 68.2 | S. SW. | .238 |
| " 5 | 30.189 | 50.3 | 43.0 | 64 | 1 | 50.7 | 63.8 | N. NNE. | .189 |
| " 6 | 30.198 | 53.2 | 40.0 | 63 | 7 | 37.3 | 60.3 | E. | .237 |
| " 7 | 30.137 | 49.1 | 37.9 | 68 | 10 | 44.7 | 52.3 | E. NE. | .316 |
| " 8 | 30.235 | 54.1 | 40.3 | 77 | 7 | 43.7 | 61.0 | NE. E. | .273 |
| " 9 | 30.192 | 48.9 | 42.7 | 81 | 4 | 43.0 | 59.8 | NNE. NE. E. | .305 |
| " 10 | 30.133 | 50.0 | 34.7 | 65 | 5 | 42.3 | 61.0 | NE. E. | .250 |
| " 11 | 30.092 | 53.8 | 38.1 | 58 | 3 | 43.2 | 63.3 | E. NE. | .362 |
| " 12 | 29.738 | 52.4 | 41.7 | 69 | 7 | 41.3 | 60.7 | N. NNE. | .472 |
| " 13 | 29.961 | 52.6 | 41.2 | 68 | 9 | 46.0 | 62.3 | N. | .420 |
| " 14 | 29.791 | 52.5 | 40.3 | 90 | 10 | 48.9 | 54.3 | N. | .317 |

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of William James Chaplin, Esq., of 2, Hyde Park Gardens, was proved in London on the 17th of May; the personality sworn under £180,000. After payment of a few legacies, amounting to about £1200, he has left his property to his widow and his eight sons and six daughters. To his executor, Charles Pressly, he leaves £100; to his clerk, Charles Palmer, £100; to his eldest son, William Augustus, £1000 above his share in the residue. The testator had a fourth share in the extensive business of the firm of "Chaplin and Horne," railway carriers, the value of which constitutes part of the residue, as also his interest and share in the business of a brewer at Stockwell, as partner with his son Horace, of the value of £12,500. He bequeathed to his widow his term in the leasehold residence in Hyde Park Gardens, and leaves for her absolute use the furniture, plate, linen, china, books, jewellery, pictures, articles of vertu, and such carriages, horses, and harness as she may select. The residue of his estate, real and personal, to be divided into three parts, he bequeaths—one-third to his widow and the remaining two-thirds to be divided into as many parts as there are children (fourteen). The executors are Elizabeth Chaplin, the relict; William Augustus Chaplin, Esq., of Mansfield-street, Portland-place; Ernest Chaplin, Esq., of Victoria-street, Westminster; two sons of the testator; and Charles Pressly, Esq., of Surbiton-hill, Surrey. The will was written on seventeen sheets of paper, and dated August 17, 1858. The testator died on the 24th of April, 1859.

Miss Jane Clarke, the Court milliner. The will and codicil of Miss Jane Clarke, of 170, Regent-street, and of Bold-street, Liverpool, was proved in London, and the effects were sworn under £45,000. The charitable bequests amount to £1700; being £100 to each of eleven Metropolitan Police Courts, £100 to the Liverpool Police Court, and £500 to the Westminster Free Hospital. The greater part of the remainder of her property is left to her sister, her nieces, and great nephews and nieces. Bequests £200 to each of the children of her three nieces, numbering eleven at the date of her will. To her sister, Rosetta M'Laren £3, and to her sister's children, David and Mary M'Laren, £1000 each. To each of her executors, William Gilbert, Alfred Gilbert, and Samuel Howell, £200. Legacies to two of her assistants—to one an annuity of £20, to the other a legacy of £100. To Edmund Graham, residing at Chelsea, an annuity of £50, as well as a legacy of £500. There are other pecuniary legacies. Bequests to the National Gallery an original oil painting, "The Blind Beggar," by Dyckmans, of Antwerp, formerly belonging to Leopold Redpath, and sold with his effects and paintings at Christie's; and bequests to the British Museum a vase by Benvenuto Cellini. Leaves the residue of her property to be equally divided between her three nieces, Margaret Gilbert, Jane Wigney, and Helen Howell. It is a long will, occupying fifteen sheets of paper; but the date was not filled in. A codicil was made thereto on the same day—the 8th of March, 1853, by which are given the charitable bequests and the vase. Miss Clarke died on the 28th of January, 1859, at St. Peter's-square, Mammersmith.

The will of Lady Donville, of Ashburton House, Putney, relict of Sir Compton Donville, Bart., of Santry House, Dublin, and of Grosvenor-square, London, was proved in London, by Daniel Boys, Esq., of Ely-place, the acting executor. Power reserved to Sir Thomas Edward Wignington, the son-in-law. The personality sworn under £20,000. Her Ladyship has bequeathed the whole of her property equally between her two daughters, or to the survivor. The will is dated the 8th of May, 1857, and her ladyship died the 10th of February, 1859.

MR. JOSEPH STURGE, of Birmingham, died suddenly at his residence, Edgbaston, at seven o'clock on Saturday morning last. Disease of the heart was the cause of death.

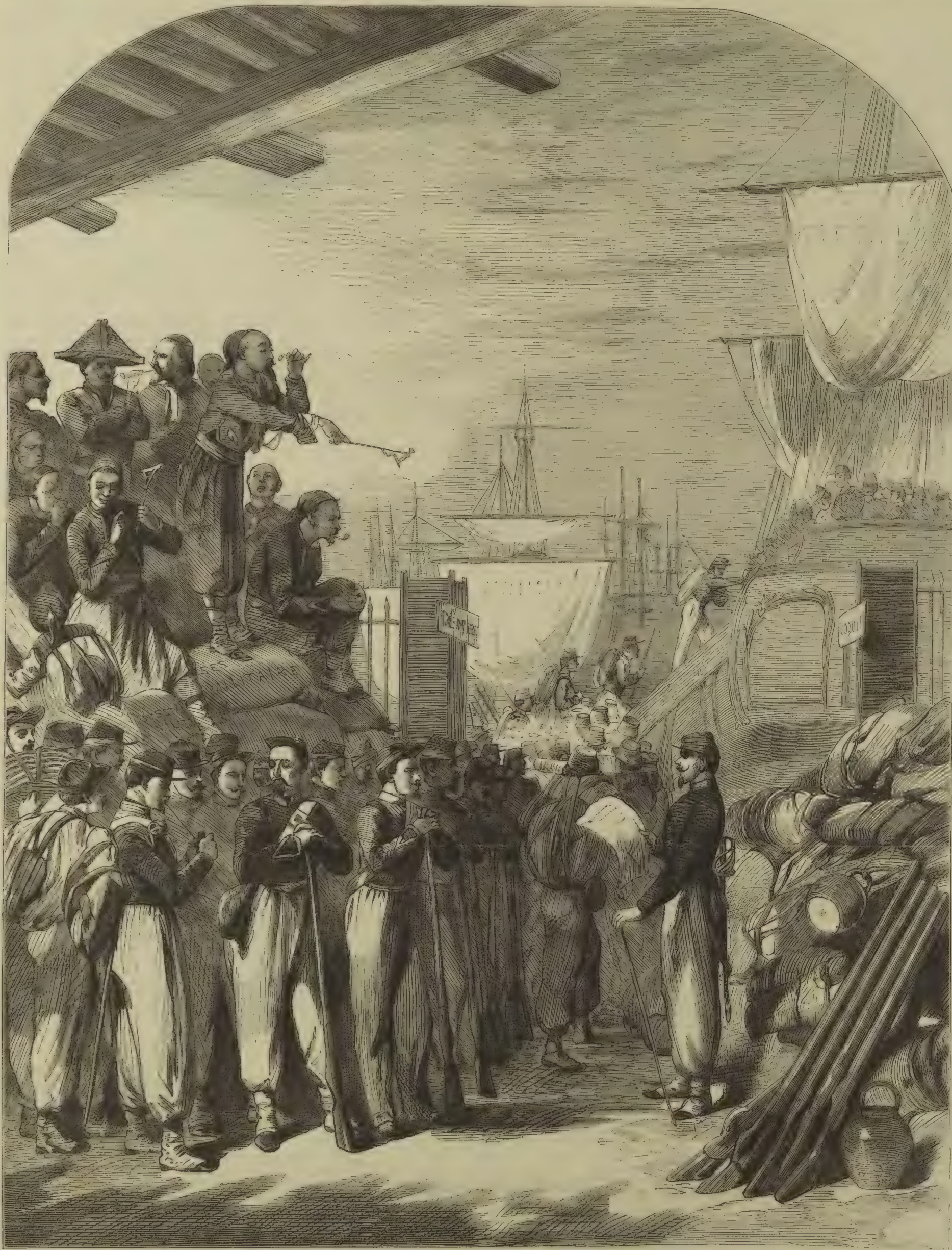
MRS. SUSAN CUSHMAN MUSPRATT died on Tuesday week, in her thirty-eighth year. Mrs. Muspratt will be remembered by most of our readers as the accomplished Susan Cushman, the sharer of her sister's early popularity in this country, and the gentle representative of Juliet, Pauline Deschappelles, and other characters, to Miss Cushman's *Romeo*, *Claude Melnotte*, &c. Upon her retirement from the stage she was married to Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, the eminent chemist.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION TO THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, the telegraphic communication between England and the Channel Islands was resumed. The cable, which had parted near Portland, having been overhauled and fully repaired, was relaid and the connection made good.

TANTIA TOPEE.—The following description of this extraordinary freebooter was given by Aman Singh, Tuhseeldar of Ajubghur:—"Tantia has a round face, is copper-coloured, and is slightly pock-marked; he has rather a flat nose, has a stubble beard, and seems to have been unshaven for a month; he is a strong middle-sized man, about forty years of age."

TESTIMONIAL.—An elegant dining-room clock, of the manufacture of Le Roy and Sons, of Regent-street, has been presented to Mr. R. J. Watt, by a number of his friends, on the occasion of his retirement from the Eastern Counties Railway, after a period of seventeen years' service. This is the third presentation it has been his good fortune to receive.

Letters from La Réunion (Bourbon) state that the cholera broke out at St. Denis on the 17th of March, and made great ravages.



THE WAR.—EMBARKATION OF ZOUAVES AT MARSEILLES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

EMBARKATION OF ZOUAVES AT MARSEILLES.

By late accounts from Marseilles we learn that the arrival of troops at Marseilles, and their departure by sea and by railway to Toulon, still continue with an unabated vigour and rapidity.

A Marseilles letter in the *Débats* says:—"The fashionable promenade here is the road leading to La Joliette, whence the steamers start with troops on board for Italy. On the Cannebière may be seen some of the Cent Gardes, whom the children contemplate in silent astonishment, wondering that there should be such tall men among the human race. The Lancers, with their czapska, their white jackets faced with blue, and their long lances and flags, are a constant object of admiration to the provincial grisettes. It is a very common practice for the citizens to offer champagne to the

soldiers, which the latter accept without ceremony, and those who remain drink to the health of those who have left."

The same letter, treating of the subject of our Engraving the Embarkation of Zouaves, proceeds as follows:—"A day or two ago the Zouaves of the Guard embarked, full of that fun and frolic which is the characteristic of that corps. They scrambled up the sides of the vessels as though they were mounting to an assault, and those who were the first to jump on deck cried out to the others, 'Now, Messieurs les Voyageurs, take your places for Austria!' The following incident gives some little notion of the warlike ideas inspired by the fever of the moment. There are at the back of La Joliette dozens of estaminets, wine-shops, and eating-houses, generally frequented by the sailors, but the military have for the moment completely expelled the blue-jackets. The proprietor of one of those gastronomic establishments ornamented

his signboard with a new sketch, representing a chasseur of Vincennes sitting quietly on a bank, smoking his pipe, with his rifle lying on the ground beside him; in front of him, and at a short distance, are two Austrian genadiers with their muskets on the charge, and between whom and the Frenchman the following short colloquy is supposed to take place:—"Well, my little Frenchman, will you not attack us?" "No, I am waiting until there are six of you!" This warlike and attractive sign has had its effect, for all the soldiers make it a point of honour to give that house a preference.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON FROM PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

From an early hour on Tuesday last the Parisian population was in a high state of excitement on account of the departure of the

Emperor Napoleon to the seat of war, and the entire city presented the appearance of a gala day. In the morning there was a review of the National Guard; and, as they advanced, numerous bodies of troops were put in movement towards the station of the Paris and Lyons Railway. The immediate route to be followed by the Emperor, the Place du Carrousel, the Rue de Rivoli, the Place de la Bastille, and the Rue de Lyon, was decorated as for a day of grande fête, the fronts of the houses being ornamented with a great profusion of French and Sardinian flags. As the hour of the Emperor's departure approached the whole line through which the procession was to pass became thronged with spectators, whose agitation was depicted in their countenances. The line was kept principally by small bodies of police and dragoons as far as the railway station, where a guard of honour was placed, consisting of troops of the National Guard on one side, and of the Line and Gendarmerie de la Garde on the other. The Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde first arrived at the station, immediately followed by the Princess Mathilde, Marshal Magnan, the Prefect of the Seine, &c. From the time the Emperor quitted the Tuileries up to his arrival at the railway his progress was one continued enthusiastic ovation, and he was welcomed by all classes with the most energetic acclamations. He was dressed in the uniform of a general, *petite tenue*, and wore an officer's undress cap. Their Majesties rode in an open calèche drawn by four horses, and the Empress, appeared to be overpowered by the emotion caused by the hearty reception of her august husband. But the crowning triumph awaited the Imperial cortège at the station, to the approaches of which the public had not been admitted. The crowd which had followed the Emperor had gone on increasing from one moment to another, and when it arrived at the railway entrance it had become irresistible. The troops could not, or were not allowed to, prevent their ingress, and the Emperor was accompanied to the very steps of the *débarcadère* by thousands upon thousands of the genuine Parisian people. As they passed through the entrance, with the Emperor in the midst, mixed up indiscriminately with the Cent Gardes, who were on horseback, and with the carriages and troops, the passage of his Majesty was completely blocked. From this immense multitude there were but two cries, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Italie!" to which the Emperor, standing up in his carriage, surrounded by myriads of blouses, and affected even to tears, responded by ardently shaking his cap. In the midst of these touching marks of sympathy the carriage reached the doors of the railway, and the Emperor saluted the people once again, who replied with the same hearty demonstrations.

Within the railway there was no ceremony, and the public were totally excluded. After a few cordial leave takings the Emperor got into the train, with the Empress and several members of the Imperial family, who were to assist at a *dîner d'adieu* at Montereau, a town celebrated as having been the scene of one of Napoleon I.'s great victories. In another minute the steam was let off, the *chef de station* gave the signal, and at twenty minutes past six the Imperial train sallied forth to its destination. The train was composed of the carriages which were presented some time back to the Emperor by the Orleans Company, of which we gave two Engravings in our Journal of February 12.

Under these auspicious circumstances the Emperor has quitted his people. If the results for Italy are only half so brilliant as the ovation which attended his departure, the happiness of that country will be assured, and Napoleon will have won for himself universal approbation.



MARSHAL RANDON, THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BINGHAM.

We owe an expression of thanks to the administration of the Lyons Railway, by whose special permission we were accommodated with the means of witnessing, inside and outside the station, the animated and exciting details which we have thus been enabled to relate. We give an Engraving of this interesting event.

MARSHAL RANDON.

By a decree in the *Moniteur* of the 7th inst. Marshal Randon is appointed Minister of War in the place of Marshal Vaillant, who, by another decree of the same date, is called to the office of Major-General of the Army of Italy.

Marshal Randon was born at Grenoble, in 1795, and is consequently in his sixty-fifth year. He entered the army very young,

and in 1813 was already a Captain. He took an active part in the battle of Moscow, and was twice wounded at Lutzen. He subsequently became *Chef d'escadron* and Colonel of the Chasseurs, with which rank he left for Algeria, and his name became honourably mixed up with all the important engagements with the Arabs, in which the excellence of his tactics and his cool bravery won for him the approbation of the Orleans family. Under the Republic of 1848 he directed the affairs of Algeria with ability; but in June of that year he was called to the command, in France, of the 3rd Military Division, whose headquarters were at Metz. In 1851 he was for a short time Minister of War, but retired after ten months of office, and immediately after the coup d'état was named Governor-General of Algeria, which post he ably occupied up to the recent period of the re-organisation of that colony. He was created Marshal of France in 1856, and is besides a Senator and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

LANDING OF FRENCH TROOPS AT GENOA.

ALL accounts from Genoa testify to the cordial welcome given by the Genoese to the French soldiery. Crowds in the streets—crowds in the harbour—crowds in the boats in the offing—the wine shops filled with soldiers—the balconies of the houses filled with the élite of Genoese beauty—Piedmontese and French flags flaunting in the breeze,—such is stated to be the daily aspect of Genoa the Superb. Continuous discharges of cannon announce the arrival of French ships of war, which, coming into harbour one after the other, successively disembark their living freight amid the most joyous acclamation. As if by irresistible impulse, says one account, the whole of the thoroughfares usually thronged are emptied, and all the townspeople of every class quit their respective occupations—some on foot, some in carriages, some in boats—through the port and its neighbourhood; and the scene, added by the beauty of the weather and a perfectly calm sea, is very striking. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the warmth and universality of the reception given by our population to the valiant soldiery. On their part, too, the greeting is cordial: "Viva il Piemonte!" "Viva l'Italia!" "Viva l'Imperatore!" burst from the lips of men and officers, and the townspeople can be seen intermingling with the military, and giving and receiving cordial shakes of the hand as they aid the latter to disembark. From the walls and boats, which teem with spectators, and from the promenade round the walls of the port, arise acclamations of applause and congratulation.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH TROOPS AT MODANE, SAVOY.

THIS Sketch has been furnished by one of our special artists, M. Beaucé, the eminent French painter, who is at present at the head-quarters of Marshal Canrobert. It represents the *grande place* of the little bourg of Modane, which is the principal place of the canton of St. Jean de Maurienne, in Savoy. Modane is situated at a short distance from Mont Cenis; it was reached by the troops represented in our Engraving on the 3rd of May, they having arrived by rail by way of Chambéry. It is 1800 feet above the level of the sea, and contains about 1500 inhabitants, whose principal occupation is the cultivation and manufacture of flax. It is one of the halting-places for travellers intending to enter the kingdom of Piedmont by way of Chambéry and Mont Cenis, and possesses as curiosities a very copious fountain (represented in our Engraving) and a fine parish church, ornamented with pictures, painted since 1802. Modane was the Medulum of the ancients, and was formerly the capital of the people called Meduli. The last scene of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey"



SITE OF A PROPOSED CAMP AT WOOLMER FOREST.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR OWN ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

laid at Modane. The scenery here, as we learn from Murray's "Handbook for Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont," is most interesting. The road ascends high above the Arc, and the Gorge, in whose depth it flows, serves as a natural and tremendous fosse to the Fort Lesseillon, built on the opposite height, and commanding—with its many-mouthed batteries, rising tier above tier—the passage to Italy.

WOOLMER FOREST, SITE OF A NEW CAMP.

The Government have recently purchased, for military purposes, some thousands of acres of land in and about Woolmer Forest, a large tract of sandy waste, about twelve miles from Aldershot, to which camp it is intended to form an auxiliary camping ground, where the soldiers may be accustomed to "rough it" to a greater extent than they can in the hatted camp at Aldershot. In order to rectify any degeneration into routine which the present rule of camping out in summer may involve, it is intended that each brigade shall in turn march out from the old camp to this place, taking with them tents, stores, baggage, guns, ammunition, and material of every kind, and remain under canvas at Woolmer for five or six days.

The district of Woolmer will not, however, by any means owe its first claim to notability to the proposed new camp. A great portion of it, situated in the parish of Selborne, came in for no small share of observation from that genial lover of nature Gilbert White. To his unambitious, peaceful spirit the future of this spot would bear no pleasing comparison with the past.

Woolmer Pond, conspicuous in our Engraving, was rendered remarkable about a century ago by the number of coins which were found in its bed during a summer of great drought (1741). "Coins had been found at different times all around the edge of it before, and tradition had inspired the foresters with a notion that the bottom of the lake contained great stores of treasure. This year being favourable, the whole neighbourhood flocked to the spot, and ploughed up with hoes and spades all the dry bed of the pond, and discovered great heaps of Roman copper coins lying one upon another as if they had been shot from a bag. There was such a glut of these curiosities that soon the sale of them failed, and many of the smaller ones came to be passed as farthings in the petty shops."

Such are some of the things which give interest to the locality which, as the fine weather advances, is to be taken possession of by the strange new comers from Aldershot.

THE FARM.

The general character of agricultural literature has just been pleasantly relieved by a little book published by Chapman and Hall, entitled "Our Farm of Four Acres, and the Money we Made by It." It professes to be written by a lady, who quitted London with her sister and family to try if she could not live cheaper in the country, and, according to her own account, she succeeded *à merveille*, after being "poor-thinged" to her face by every acquaintance she had. It is written in a very pleasant, healthy style, and, if they have really any appetite or ambition left, it may go far towards rousing up many a Lydia Languish to go and do likewise, among the home-made butter, the Dorking eggs, and the apricot cheese.

The note of preparation for the Royal show is beginning to be heard at Warwick; and, considering the increased animation which has lately been shown among shorthorn men, we may expect it to be an immense success, especially as the position is so central. Already several men have been employed levelling a spot on the Lammas Meadows, and an 8 feet 3 in. fence is shortly to be erected, inclosing a circumference of 1400 yards. On *dit* that Mr. Jonas Webb will again exhibit his Southdowns, which is good hearing, as this important class of sheep has not been so strongly represented as it ought to have been since he has been an absentee.

The feeling against that excessive game-preserving which depresses the energies of so many good farmers has found rather a ludicrous vent lately in a Cheshire and North Wales association for the suppression of game preserves. The head-quarters of the society is at Chester, and its object is to remonstrate gently by letter with the leading preservers, and, if they do not obey, to indict them for a nuisance! It declares in its prospectus that it "intends to remedy a great national evil by enforcing the existing laws of the United Kingdom, which are opposed, letter and spirit, to the creation of nuisances, injurious to the morality of the preserver of game and the gamekeeper, in nearly the same degree as the poacher."

The Oxfordshire Farmers' Club has held rather an interesting discussion on dipping sheep. The principal speaker, Mr. Mein, gave it as his experience that for the cure of the scab there was nothing so efficacious as spirits of tar and tobacco-juice. He also spoke of the immense importance of not dipping in bad weather, which is so injurious to the wool and the condition of the animals; and he expressed a doubt whether rams and ewes ought to be dipped at all. After the recent case of Black v. Elliot, where 850 sheep perished miserably, farmers would do well to be far more particular about the strength and the mode of using their dipping mixtures, as well as the state of the weather.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

MAYONAISE, the finest of Teddington's daughters, more effectually astonished Newmarket last Thursday in the One Thousand than almost any horse or mare within racing memory. We have seen winners almost walk in when they had mere leather-platers to meet, but here the Bretby mare did the same with a Champagne and a Hopeful winner toiling in her wake. The Danebury party were very fond of their little Ariadne, and her owner went so far as to lay two to one on her. At present the Oaks seems over; but still some trainers will have it that she showed the white feather in the only one of her five races last season in which she was fairly collared, and that it may come out again if anything can reach her at Epsom. She has grown immensely during the winter, and is as fine and as slashing a mare as a man may see.

Promised Land, who is to be ridden, it is said, by his trainer, holds his ground well for The Derby; and Musjid has come to 4 to 1; but, somehow or other, we have faith in neither of them, and think that the distance-post will find them out. Ticket-of-Leave and Electric are also advancing; but, although Marionette has slightly "hardened" again, the public do not seem to know whether he or Trumpeter is to be the horse. Something transpired at Newmarket which seemed to show that the Marionette market was skimmed last winter by one man, and that, unless he will make things a little "comfortable and pleasant," the horse may be scratched. In fact, if rumour be correct, the pen was very nearly drawn through his name on the night of the Two Thousand.

Bath will, perhaps, tell us something more when the Tuesday's Biennial is over. Volcano is in it, but the market seems to point to his having been quite off lately; and, in fact, after Merryman's Newmarket downfall, Trumpeter has at present, on paper, nothing of importance to meet. In the Two-year-old Biennial, on the same day, Mr. Ten Brook's 500-guinea Lotterer, Lupellus, and Lord Stamford's Termagant colt (3 lb.), are engaged. This colt won the maiden race last week for his Lordship's "light blue, with black belt and cap" and he and Oxford, Lupellus, Rattlebone, Grand Mistress, and Madrid are all in the Weston Stakes on Wednesday. Harpenden, rather a favourite meeting with a certain class of metropolitans, stands for Saturday. Sales are beginning to fall very thick, and that of the late Lord Waterford will include nearly 150 animals, of which the hunters and brood mares lots each number over thirty. Among the former is the chestnut May Boy, the horse from which he met his unhappy death; but his favourite sire, Barbarian, is not to be sold. The Queen's and Mr. Greville's sales are fixed for Friday, June the 10th, and Mr. Blenkiron's for the Saturday of the Ascot week.

Distemper is raging most furiously among some of the principal kennels, one of which has lost eleven couple by it already. The kennelship of the Old Surrey has been resigned by Mr. Hood, and goes into the hands of a local committee for the future. Tom Towell has left Lord Henry Bentinck to be Sir John Trollope's huntsman; and the rumour we gave last week as to the first whip having been promoted to be huntsman at Belvoir turns out to be correct. A silver tuskard, with 120 coverings, was publicly presented to George

Wells (a nephew of the renowned old Will), at the Wynnstay hunter sale, for his seventeen years service; and never did man earn his horn more honourably. Five of the hunters on this occasion realised 300 guineas, and two of the highest priced went to the owner of Mayonaise. Sir Watkin resumes the mastership with the coming season, and bought some of the horses. The Old Berkshire has had a very sad loss by the death of its secretary, Mr. Atkins, one of those popular and quietly effective sportsmen who do so much towards strengthening a master's hand and keeping a hunt together. He died of diphtheria, in the very prime of life, at Weston-super-Mare, whither he had gone to take his son back to school. Thus, in a very short time, death has snatched one of the very best from the ranks of masters, of secretaries, and of huntsmen. The Four-in-Hand Club had a good meeting in Hyde Park on Saturday last, and thirteen drags were out. They will meet, again, we believe, on Monday afternoon, at their old rendezvous, near the Magazine.

DONCASTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Clara Webster, 1. Weasel, 2.
Stand Stakes.—Turret, 1. Caliph, 2.
Hopeful Stakes.—Lupellus, 1. Butterfly, 2.
Chesterfield Plate.—Griffin, 8. Paul Jones, 2.
Municipal Stakes.—Caliph, 1. Emerald, 2.
Grand National Steeplechase.—Jealousy, 1. Omar Pacha, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Meane colt, 1. Skipjack, 2.
Doncaster Spring Handicap.—Clara Webster, 1. Empty Bounce, 2.
Innkeepers' Stakes.—Emerald, 1. Quicksilver, 2.
Juvenile Selling Stakes.—Swetha, 1. Papiet, 2.
Betting-room Stakes.—Emily, 1. Tom King, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Corin, 1. Valiant, 2.

SALISBURY RACES.—THURSDAY.

Wiltshire Stakes.—Tournament, 1. Peeres, 2.
Salisbury Stakes.—Lady Falconer, 1. Harold, 2.
Biennial Stakes.—Sir Hercules, 1. Schism, 2.
Craven Plate.—Romsey, 1. Knight of the Forest, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

A very thin attendance, and only the following bets on the Derby were laid:—15 to 1 agst. Electric (4); 16 to 1 agst. Ticket-of-Leave (4 to 200); 50 to 1 agst. Balsamon (4).

AQUATICS.—A well-contested scullers' race came off on Wednesday afternoon between George Drewitt, a landsman, of Chelsea, and Benjamin Oxlade, a waterman, of Paul's Wharf; the stake being £50 aside, and the distance Putney to Mortlake. Drewitt won by six or eight lengths—doing the distance in less than 25 minutes.

Shrewsbury School Regatta: The day fixed for this annual regatta, is this year, June the 8th, on which day the deciding heat for the Linley Cup, presented by R. J. More, Esq., of Linley Hall, Shropshire, will be pulled at 12.30 p.m. the previous heats having been fought out on the Shelton water. Precedence races will, as usual, take place in the Quarry during the week immediately before the regatta.

CRICKET.—United All England Eleven v. Eleven of the Manchester Club (with five players): This match was played on Friday and Saturday, on the Old Trafford Ground, Manchester, and was for the benefit of the widow of the late T. Hunt, who was unfortunately killed on the railway at Rochdale. The United Eleven were defeated single handed by four runs, the score being—England, 129 and 60—total, 189; Manchester, 193.

The Board of Trade having had under their consideration the report of Mr. Traill and Captain Walker, relative to the conduct of Captain Peters with regard to the loss of the *General Williams* steamer have decided that there are not sufficient grounds for detaining Captain Peter's certificate, and it is accordingly returned to him.

Prince Demidoff has presented to the Mineralogical Museum of Vienna a piece of natural platina, weighing eleven pounds, and valued at 2880 florins, from the mines of Oural, near Niechne-Pagieks. This "nugget" of platina is surpassed only by that in the Cabinet of the St. Petersburg Academy, which weighs seventeen pounds and a half.

The last fair at Nijni Novogorod has passed off well. One-tenth more goods were brought than in 1857, and not more than one-fourteenth remained unsold. The total value amounted to ninety-five millions of roubles, of which sixty-nine millions were in Russian produce, ten millions European and colonial, and the remainder came from Persia, China, and other parts of Asia.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that money is very plentiful, and that the rates of discount have ruled somewhat easier, considerable inactivity has been apparent in the market for Home Securities during the greater portion of the week. The fluctuations in prices have continued numerous, though not to say extensive; nevertheless, on the whole, the quotations—considering the probable duration of the war in Piedmont—have suffered no material decline. There is, however, much disinclination on the part of the leading operators to enter into operations for a rise, even though the amount of money stock in the Exchange is comparatively limited.

As regards the actual state of the Money Market, we may observe that the demand upon the resources of the Bank of England, as well as upon the private bankers, has been by no means severe; indeed, the quantity of paper discounted has been comparatively small. The Bank Directors have made no change in their minimum rate; but, in Lombard-street, first-class sixty-days' bills have been done at from 4 to 4½ per cent; three-months' have been taken at 4½ to 4¾; and four-months' at 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

Letters from Paris state that the subscriptions to the new French loan of twenty millions have exceeded ninety-two millions sterling. This success has astonished not a few persons in City circles; but it proves that of late years France has derived great benefit from her extended commercial intercourse with England. We are further informed that no less than 525,000 persons have entered their names as subscribers for 10 francs interest, or about 8s. per annum. It is presumed, however, that the bulk of the loan will be allotted amongst the largest class of subscribers.

The whole of the late imports of bullion, nearly one million sterling, have been disposed of for the Continent; but since we last wrote very few withdrawals have taken place from the Bank of England. The arrivals this week have been £370,000, and we understand that over £500,000 in gold is now on passage from Australia. The silver market is steady, at 62½d. per ounce for standard bars. Owing to a demand having sprung up for the North of Europe, very little silver has been reported from Holland. The present steamer for India carries out £358,441, mostly in silver. Included in that amount is £287,750 on account of Government. The Council have now sent away over £3,000,000 in silver; but it has been intimated that very few more shipments will be made—the local Government of India having sufficient funds in hand to meet pressing demands. The exchange at Calcutta shows a decline of about ½ per cent; but at Hong-Kong it has advanced 2, and at Shanghai 2½ per cent.

The business done in Home Stocks on Monday was very limited, and prices were drooping towards the close of business. Bank Stock was done at 220; India Loan Scrip, 92½; the Reduced Three per Cents marked (9) 3; Consols, 91½; Ditto for Account, 91½; New Three per Cents, 90½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76; Long Annuities, 1855, 17½; India Debentures, 93; India Bonds, 8s. to 19s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 26s. to 30s. prem. On Tuesday the market closed flat, as follows:—Bank Stock, 220; Reduced Three per Cents, 90½; Consols, 91½; New Three per Cents, 90½; Long Annuities, 1860, 11½; India Stock, 217; India Debentures, 93; India Loan Scrip, 92½; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 25s. to 30s. prem. The dealings on Wednesday were limited, yet very few changes took place in prices. Consols were done at 91½; Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 90½ to 90¾; India Bonds, 15s. to 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 27s. prem.; Bank Stock was 218 to 222; and India Loan Scrip, 2½ to 2 discount. Scarcely any change took place in prices on Thursday, and the market continued flat—Consols for Money were 91½; for Account, 91½; the New Three per Cents and the Reduced marked 90½; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 27s. prem.; and Long Annuities, 17½; India Scrip was heavy, at 92½ to 93.

Although the Foreign House has shown rather more firmness, when compared with last week, and although, in some instances, prices have shown an upward tendency, the amount of business doing in it has been very moderate. Annexed are the leading quotations:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 94; Ditto, 1843, 100; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1853, 90; Mexican Three per Cents, 16½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81; Ditto Urbanen, 75; Portuguese Three per Cents, 39½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93; Sardinian Five per Cents, 76; Spanish Three per Cents, 39½; Ditto New Deferred, 20½; Turkish Six per Cents, 62; Ditto, New, 61; Turkish Four per Cents, 100; Venezuela Five per Cents, 35; Ditto, Two per Cents Deferred, 15; French Three per Cents, 61½ to 50c.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been rather limited; prices, however, are fairly supported.—Bank of Egypt have realised 21; Colonial, 30½; Commercial of London, 18; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; London and County, 29; London Joint-Stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 48; Ottoman, 16; Provincial of Ireland, 70; South Australia, 29; Union of Australia, 48; and Union of London, 25.

Miscellaneous Securities continue dull.—Berlin Waterworks have changed hands at 2½; Canada Land, 112; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 113; New South Wales Government Five per Cents, 99½; Victoria Six per Cents, 107½; Crystal Palace, 18; Electric Telegraph, New, 9; English and Austra-

lian Copper Smelting Company, 4; Great Ship, 8; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 4½; Peninsular and Orienta Steam, 81; Ditto New, 25½; Royal Mail Steam, 56; Scottish Australian Investment, 106½; Victoria Docks, 96.

Notwithstanding that the traffic receipts continue to show an excess, when compared with the corresponding period in 1888, the Railway Share Market has been in a most inactive state, and prices have ruled somewhat lower. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 5½; Bristol and Exeter, 87½; Caledonian, 74; East Anglian, 13½; Eastern Counties, 52½; East Lancashire, 84; Great Northern, 95; Ditto, A Stock, 76½; Great Western, 51½; London and Brighton, 103½; London and North-Western, 88½; London and South-Western, 86½; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 33; Midland, 93½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 69½; North Staffordshire, 12½; South Devon, 40; South Eastern, 62½; South Wales, 58.

LINES LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Chester and Holyhead, 46; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 121; Colchester—Stour Valley, 16½; Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 94; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 94.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Edinburgh and Glasgow, 107; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 92½; Ditto Five per Cent, 99½; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 101; Newport, Abergeenny, and Hereford Perpetual Six per Cent, 11½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guarantee, 116; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 23½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 73½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 16½; East Indian, 96; Ditto, B Shares Extension, 13½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Debentures, 99; Grand Trunk of Canada, 30; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 99; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 70; Great Indian Peninsula, 93½; Ditto, New, 2½; Great Western of Canada, 73; Madras Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent Extension, 17.

FOREIGN.—Carmenax Mine and Rail, 2; Lombardo-Venetian, New, 4½; Recife and San Francisco, 7½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MAY 16.—Only a limited supply of home-grown wheat was on offer in our market to-day. For all kinds the demand ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of from 3s. to 4s. per quarter. Foreign wheat—which came freely to hand—was in good speculative request, and 8s. per quarter dearer. Floating cargoes were held for more money. There was less activity in the sale for barley; nevertheless, prices were well supported. Malt ruled inactive, but not lower. There was only a moderate sale for oats, at last week's decline in value. Beans and peas sold slowly, and late rates were handsomely maintained. No change took place in the value of town-made flour, but country marks were rather dearer.

MAY 18.—Although only a limited business was passing both in English and foreign wheat to-day, Monday's advanced rates were supported. Barley, beans, and peas moved off slowly, but oats and flour were somewhat firm.

English.—Wheat, 48s. to 59s.; 49s. to 59s.; 50s. to 59s.; 51s. to 59s.; 52s. to 59s.; 53s. to 59s.; 54s. to 59s.; 55s. to 59s.; 56s. to 59s.; 57s. to 59s.; 58s. to 59s.; 59s. to 59s.; 60s. to 59s.; 61s. to 59s.; 62s. to 59s.; 63s. to 59s.; 64s. to 59s.; 65s. to 59s.; 66s. to 59s.; 67s. to 59s.; 68s. to 59s.; 69s. to 59s.; 70s. to 59s.; 71s. to 59s.; 72s. to 59s.; 73s. to 59s.; 74s. to 59s.; 75s. to 59s.; 76s. to 59s.; 77s. to 59s.; 78s. to 59s.; 79s. to 59s.; 80s. to 59s.; 81s. to 59s.; 82s. to 59s.; 83s. to 59s.; 84s. to 59s.; 85s. to 59s.; 86s. to 59s.; 87s. to 59s.; 88s. to 59s.; 89s. to 59s.; 90s. to 59s.; 91s. to 59s.; 92s. to 59s.; 93s. to 59s.; 94s. to 59s.; 95s. to 59s.; 96s. to 59s.; 97s. to 59s.; 98s. to 59s.; 99s. to 59s.; 100s. to 59s.; 101s. to 59s.; 102s. to 59s.; 103s. to 59s.; 104s. to 59s.; 105s. to 59s.; 106s. to 59s.; 107s. to 59s.; 108s. to 59s.; 109s. to 59s.; 110s. to 59s.; 111s. to 59s.; 112s. to 59s.; 113s. to 59s.; 114s. to 59s.; 115s. to 59s.; 116s. to 59s.; 117s. to 59s.; 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THE LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.—Haver-square Rooms; Conductor, Mr. Lund.—The LAST CONCERT takes place on MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, MAY 23, at Three. Mr. T. O'Connell will intersperse the performance with his preparatory remarks and notices. Programme and tickets at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Leader's, 63, New Bond-street, Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved, 3s. Communications relative to public or private engagements to be addressed to Mr. Lund, 4, Cambridge-place, Regent's-park.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter.—Mr. Hall, Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY, MAY 27, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Banks, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas, and Signor Benelli. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 6s. each, at the St. John's Hall, 6, Exeter Road. Commence at 8. Will be performed on Friday, June 3.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD begs to inform her Subscribers and the Public that she will give THREE PERFORMANCES OF CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, as follows, viz.—TWO SOIREES, Friday, May 27, Friday, June 3, and, by particular request, a MATINEE on Friday June 17. Executants—Messrs. Joachim, M. Sainon, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Hatt, and Miss Arabella Goddard. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, or 5s. 6d. for the three Concerts; Unreserved Seats (near or balcony), 5s. 6d. Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets may be obtained of Miss Goddard, 47, Welbeck-street; of all the principal Music-sellers; at the Ticket-office of the Hall, 28, Piccadilly; at Messrs. Kell, Prowse, and Co.'s, 43, Cheapside; and at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MM. CUSINS and REMENYI'S GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, May 27. The Orpheus Glee Union will sing some of their admired parts on this occasion. Stalls, 10s. 6d. each. To be had only of Mr. Remenyi, No. 59, Mornington-road, Regent's-park, W.; and of Mr. W. G. Cusins, No. 53, Manchester-street, Manchester-square W.

MIDLE SPEYER has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL MORNING PIANOFORTE RECITAL will take place at Willis's Rooms, on SATURDAY, MAY 23, at three o'clock, on which occasion she will perform selections from the works of Bach, Beethoven, Hummel, Mendelssohn, Chopin, &c. Vocalists: Midle, Johanna Martin and the Orpheus Glee Union. Conductor, Mr. Francesco Berger. Reserved numbered seats, half-a-guinea; tickets, 7s.; to be obtained at R. W. Ollivier's, No. 19, Old Bond-street; at the principal music warehouses; and of Midle Speyer, 7, Belgrave-street South, S.W.

MR. SIMS REEVES and MISS DOLBY will sing on MONDAY MORNING NEXT, MAY 27th, at MR. LINDSAY SLOPER'S CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL. To commence at Half-past Two o'clock.

SIGNOR and MADAME FERRARI beg to announce that their ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 23. Vocalists—Madame Ferrari, Miss Palmer, Mr. Tennant, and Signor Ferrari. Instrumentalists—Mr. Charles Hallé, Herr Ries, Signor Hatt, Conductor, Signor Ferrari. On this occasion will be performed Selections from Meyerbeer's New Opera, LE PARDON DE FLORENCE—first time in England—and Sterndale Bennett's MAY QUEEN. Tickets, 7s.; at all the principal music-sellers; Stalls, 10s. 6d., of Signor Ferrari, Devonshire Lodge, Portland-road.

ST. JAMES'S (GRAND) HALL.—The COLOURED OPERA TROUPE will give their CONCERT on TUESDAY, MAY 24, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, &c., of Messrs. Chappell, Oliver, Cramer and Co., Addison, Emery, Keith and Co.; and Mr. Austin, at the Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—Madame SCHUMANN and JOACHIM, on TUESDAY, MAY 24, Half-past Three. ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quintet, G. minor, Mozart; Quintet, E flat, Paganini, &c.; Schumann; Quartet in A, Beethoven; Solos, Paganini. Artists: Joachim, Gollig, Hy, and Rich. Biagrove, and Patti. Pianists: Madame Clara Schumann. Single admissions, 10s. 6d. each. To be had of Cramer and Co.'s, Chappell's, and Oliver's, Bond street, Director, J. Ellis.

RUBINSTEIN'S SECOND PERFORMANCE.—At the MUSICAL UNION will be on TUESDAY, MAY 31. No more free admissions will be given, and no artist admitted without a ticket. J. ELLIS, Director.

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"BUTTERCUPS AND DAISIES."—FROM A DESIGN BY JAMES GODWIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

THE well-merited honours which attended O'Neil's picture of "Eastward Ho!" in last year's exhibition have encouraged the artist to produce a companion work—"Home Again—1858" (400). The result is not altogether successful—at least the success is not commensurate with that already gained. We are not much surprised at this. The occasions on which companion or sequel works have proved equal to first essays have been very few. "Paradise Regained" itself is not one of them. Besides, the subjects of the two pictures differ essentially in character, and especially in that particular essential, truth. "Eastward Ho!" was grand for its truth, for the sympathies it moved, for the dubious suggestions of the future in distant lands which it inspired. "Home Again" is

not true. The sick and wounded soldier is sent home like a piece of live lumber, and duly draughted to the dépôt or the hospital. His return is generally unknown until after his arrival; and the crowding down of relatives and friends to greet him on landing, as here represented, is too generally a myth. And then the remaining source of interest already alluded to in the "Eastward, Ho!"—the mystery as to the future, the possibility of great enterprise which was open to all, is wanting here in the "Home Again;" for in two many cases the tale of active life is already told; and broken health and penury, to be endured in obscurity, are all that remain. In a word the sentiment in "Eastward Ho!" was heroic, elevating; that in the "Home Again" is depressing. But, for all this, Mr. O'Neil's picture is not without interest; whilst in the structure of the composition, and the variety of passions depicted in it, the artist's inventive powers are displayed even more conspicuously than on the former occasion. The scene is still the side of a transport-ship, with the

companion-ladder down, and below a boat crowded with people: the newly-arrived, and friends greeting them. Some of these groups individually are touchingly interesting: here is one honest fellow devouring with kisses his child; another recognising his wife; a third hearing from his daughter, who is in mourning, of the fatal stroke which has deprived the home of both of its presiding spirit; next is a bold English lad, who has risen from the ranks by his valour and good conduct, exultingly holding forth a Victoria medal to glad the eyes of an old Greenwich pensioner,—his father, we presume, who is still seated in the boat below; where is also a widowed mother, straining her careworn eyes to catch a glimpse of her only remaining solace in life—straining still in doubt whether he be amongst the living or not; and prominently in the midst, at the foot of the ladder, is our old friend, the homely-looking young woman in the striped woollen shawl, sedulously guiding the uncertain steps of her poor crippled husband, now risen to the rank of sergeant. The jolly, weather-beaten boatmen, and numberless other



"CARNARVON CASTLE, NORTH WALES."—A PAINTING BY EDWARD RICHARDSON.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—PURCHASED BY HER MAJESTY.

personages, crowded together in this busy group, are full of character and purpose—admirable studies in themselves, and wrought out with a masterly hand. The scene itself is well "set," the distant glimpse of Gravesend pier happily suggesting the locality and the occasion intended to be represented.

Another companion effort is that of "Not Guilty" (557), by Solomon, following on "Waiting for the Verdict," exhibited in 1857. And here again the second act is one which must take second rank, in respect of intrinsic interest, to the first. The hero for whom our sympathies were so strenuously enlisted in 1857 turns out a commonplace fellow enough, with a cast about the expression which leaves an unpleasant impression upon the mind that he might possibly have been guilty for all the verdict, and escaped upon technical grounds, or upon the humane dictum of the Judges about "giving the benefit of a doubt," &c. Putting aside this unpleasant reflection, we must confess that the picture is a clever and a striking one. The acquitted man is seated, his wife, who has sunk to the ground at his knees, embracing him, whilst he kisses his youngest child, which is held towards him by the grandmother; the aged father is meanwhile engaged vehemently thanking the counsel who has got his son off, and mingling his thanks with protestations of his innocence, unwitting, how equally unimportant are gratitude and innocence in the eyes of that rising young barrister, who is in haste to get back into Court for a new case. In the rear is a clever group of jargon men, and a miscellaneous crowd, such as one always sees about the precincts of a Court in sessions time. Those who wish it may find relief from the moving sentiments inspired by this melo-dramatic scene in a comical bit by the same artist, "Ici on Rase" (243), showing the inside of a barber's shop in Brittany, where a strong-minded and strong-fisted woman is operating on the chin of a bristly old sailor.

J. C. Hook shows a nice feeling for rural scenery and rustic industrial life in his little picture without a name (250), but with the following lines appended:—

And out again I curve and flow,
To join the brimming river;
For men may come, and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

The little winding stream is making its way through a narrow roadway, between hedges, down which a cart with two rustics in it is also proceeding; on a rude wooden bridge on the right, are a woman and child, and a young boy, who is staring at the men in the cart, who stare back again. A small subject in itself, there is vigorous painting in this picture, worthy of the yeoman life of England. But the artist is even still more successful in another field of toil, more peculiarly British. What a picture of English seafaring life is that in "Luff, Boy!" (369). The old fisherman, seated in the midships of the boat, with the sheet in his hand, for the breeze is a smart one, gives the command, "Luff, boy!" to the youngster at the helm, who obeys, and intently regards every gesture of the governor. That broad-crested, massive wave in the background has not long been left astern, as they drive before the wind; and the fish in the bottom of the boat indicate a good day's "take." Then there is a great deal of smart, rough humour in "A Cornish Lift" (439)—a raw lobster, claws extended, shoved over the side of a boat to a young woman, who draws back a little alarmed; and a charming quiet sentiment in "The Skipper Ashore" (493), showing a small ship apprentice, lolling at his ease in the jollyboat, waiting for the skipper, who is ashore: the sea calm as a millpond, the air warm and hazy—all indicative of repose and *insouciance*. These are indeed pictures for the people, peculiarly applicable to our time. They are studies of the class by which our wooden walls are manned and made impregnable. Let us have more of them, Mr. Hook!

A grand impressive picture is Egg's "The Night before Naseby" (40), one worthy of history, and the stern Republican hero represented in it. Cromwell in the dead of night is on his knees in his tent, one side of which is raised, pouring out his soul in prayer to his God, in whom is the fate of battles. The face is full of fervour, almost to weakness; but his soldiers do not see it; none is there to see it; and before him is the opened Bible lying on his sword. This portion of the picture is dimly lighted up by a lamp supposed to be within the tent. Without, all is cold and dark, save the twinkling rays from a few scattered stars; and in the midst of this gloom the distant tents of the Republican army are seen. The work is one of great singleness of purpose and remarkable power, painted with a firm hand, in a congenial tone, and with congenial simplicity. Of another contribution from the same hand—we need only mention the name—being a sketch from "Madame de Maintenon and Scarron" (166).

She rejected the wealth of a fool for a man of talent.

Cope's "Cordelia receiving intelligence how her Father had been ill-treated by her Sisters" (193), will disappoint the friends of the artist. It is tame yet overstrained in feeling, overcrowded and confused in grouping, and garish in colour—in all respects far beneath the Shakspearean standard. The artist is much more happy in two little domestic subjects, "Repose" (115), a pretty group of a mother with a sleeping child in her arms, and "The Elder Sister" (446), an intelligent study of female character.

J. C. Horsley has adopted a subject which will meet with appreciation and sympathy from a numerous class who love our old literature, and venerate the home-life of our greatest poets: "Milton dictating 'Samson Agonistes'" (222), and arrived at those very lines, so painfully illustrative of his own bereavement:—

O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon,
Irrevocably dark, total eclipse,
Without all hope of day!

The inspired man—himself the source of light, though condemned to darkness—seated before the organ, upon the keys of which one hand rests, and upon his lap are scattered a few fresh flowers, as he pours out line after line to the ready ear of his wife (Elizabeth Minshull), who, pen in hand, acts as amanuensis. The only other person present is Thomas Elwood, the Quaker, one of the poet's most devoted friends. Through the window is seen the antique tower of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, sacred to all time as the burial-place of the poet.

Carriek, in whom we have formerly remarked great promise, is rather below the mark this year, in a maudlin little bit of sentiment entitled "Prison Solace" (26), the nature of which is sufficiently explained in the lines:—

When Love with unconfin'd wings
Hovers within my gates,
And my divine Althea brings
To whisper at my grates,—
When I lie tangled in her hair,
And fetter'd with her eye,
The birds that wanton in the air
Know no such liberty.—*Althea, from Prison.*

Poor Leslie!—numbered with the dead since the opening of the Exhibition—had already, during the last few years, given unmistakable evidence of declining powers of hand and eye. There are here two works by him, which we could almost wish were absent, or not so prominently put forward—(152) "Hotspur and Lady Percy" (first part of "Henry IV.," act ii. scene 3) and (211) "Jeannie Deans and Queen Caroline," from "The Heart of Midlothian," vol. ii. chap. 21. In the former is introduced a strange conceit, which we must mention for its very singularity. The scene is where Hotspur is about departing for the wars, and, in reply to Lady Percy's inquiry, "What is it carries you away?" answers, "Why, my horse, my love; my horse!" Outside the gate in the vista is seen the horse, and a groom holding it; and on the floor of the apartment are strewn toy drums, flags, and arms, such as children play with at this very day.

Of the rising artists amongst us, Goodall stands out in honourable prominence, with his fine picture "Felice Ballarin reciting 'Tasso' to the People of Chioggia" (329). The whole canvas teems with poetry—poetry in the landscape, poetry in the numerous figures, poetry in every point of the treatment. The poet-reciter, whose action is full of graceful energy, and the motly group of listeners are placed beneath the shade of an archway or portico; in the distance the picturesque Adriatic harbour. The expression of the faces shows the intent interest in the works of their favourite poet which still survives, almost unimpaired, amongst the inhabitants of this wild, secluded spot; and extraordinary power and discrimination have been displayed in their realisation. Some listen as if amused and interested by the narrative, others as if carried away by the train of sentiment running through it; some in a purely reflective mood, others wrought up to a pitch of

excitement, at which they can scarcely restrain themselves from breaking out in audible ejaculations. All the figures are admirable studies,—some are especially beautiful—the woman and child, for instance, sitting in the midst, and the boy, who looks up with wrapped feelings of curiosity, and, on the other side, the girl, whose interest is less demonstrative, but to the full as engrossing as that of any around.

"Sunday in the Backwoods" (310), by T. Faed, is a picture which will attract a large share of attention, and deservedly so. It is a work of higher purpose than any he has yet attempted, and upon a subject which will interest many of the hard-working, practical minds in this age of enterprise and adventure. It is said to have been suggested by an extract from a letter from Canada, which is quoted in the catalogue, and, making allowance for a little pictorial license in the treatment, we have no doubt faithfully represents the economy of the settler's home in the backwoods on the Sabbath. The family party consists of several persons of all ages, from youth to advanced age; and they take it by turns on a Sunday to read the Bible. There is an air of thought and solemnity in all the faces; but in the centre of the group is a pale figure, upon which a pathetic interest is at once fixed. "We are all well," says the writer of the letter, "except Jeannie, and as happy as can be, considering the country and ties we have left. Poor Jeannie is sadly changed; her only song now is 'Why left I my home!'" But for her illness, her lot ought not to be an unhappy one." The artist displays in this work his usual taste for colouring and delicate handling.

A. Rankley has a picture full of suggestive interest, under the title of "The Farewell Sermon" (271). It is late at night, in the little parlour in the vicarage; and the incumbent, a man a little under the middle age, is seated at the table reflecting upon the concluding passages of the farewell sermon which he is to deliver on the morrow to the congregation which he has preached and prayed over for many a long year. The clergyman's young wife is sitting at his side, and beside her is the infant in its cradle. Beyond, and just beneath the window, and looming coldly through the gloom, is seen the outline of the village church, surrounded by its little graveyard. Upon these objects, so full of pleasurable and painful reminiscences, the young wife has been gazing hour after hour, whilst the husband has been penning his sermon; and now she takes the occasion of his laying down his pen to point to the scene, with some remark of mixed admiration and regret appropriate to the moment. A pause ensues—a pause during which the mind of both travel quickly over the past, which they remember so well, and into the future, about which they know nothing, for—"There is a path which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen" (Job). This is the moment the artist has seized for his picture; and it is one which will set many thinking how like the case is to what has been, or may be, their own.

We will not enter upon the *genre* subjects at present, further than to bestow a smile of recognition upon Hemsley's sporting group of "The Start—one, two, three, and away!" (516), which, as a subject peculiarly appropriate to the eve of the Derby, we have obtained permission to engrave. Mr. Hemsley appears to have made the boy-world his own, and in his numerous productions of the kind he has dealt with it in a way that shows that he fully enters into its philosophy. In the picture before us we have four aspiring youths about to engage in a foot-race, an old itinerant vendor of poultry—himself evidently a keen sportsman—having put down his basket in order to start them. Observe the varied phases which their excited ambition assumes. The one to the right of the lot, too eager to "get away," is held back by his shock-headed neighbour, who has taken off his thick hobnailed highlows in order to run more freely; next to him is the smallest of the lot, who, with a broad grin of expectancy, makes ready to bound off on the very word; he on the extreme left of the lot (to the right of the picture) is a cooler card than the rest: he does not waste his energies in preliminary gallops or contentions, but, fixing his eye coolly on the starter, he calmly awaits the moment when all his well-known fleetness and "pluck" may be brought advantageously into play. "May the best man win!"

We must touch upon the landscapes in our next notice.

"THE INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, NUREMBERG."—BY S. READ.

THE Church of St. Lawrence, at Nuremberg, is one of the most admired of the ancient Gothic churches of Central Germany. It gives the name to the southern and most extensive side of that important, wealthy, and interesting town. Mr. S. Read has selected the interior of this venerable pile for representation, in water colours, upon a large scale, in a picture exhibited this year at the Gallery of the Water-Colour Society. This work is in every respect a most impressive and satisfactory one. The lofty proportions of the building, and its dim, religious atmosphere, as qualified by numerous painted windows, are given with an effect bordering on illusion, and admirably realising the description of the poet in the lines:—

In the Church of Sainted Lawrence stands a pix of sculpture rare,
Like the foamy sheaf of fountains rising through the painted air.
LONGFELLOW'S "Nuremberg."

The pix or tabernacle here referred to, being the repository of the sacramental wafer, is a conspicuous object in this beautiful church. It is a tapering spire of florid Gothic open-work, rising to a height of sixty-one feet, remarkable alike for the elegance of the design and the wonderful sharpness of the carved work; and so slender and graceful is the structure, that where it nearly reaches to the roof of the church, it bends over, after the manner of a tender plant which had been checked in its upward growth. Above the ciborium the principal events of the Passion are represented in relief:—Christ taking leave of his Mother, the Last Supper, the Agony in the Garden, Christ before Caiaphas, the Crowning with Thorns, the Scourging, the Crucifixion; and crowning all, in round sculpture, the Resurrection. The whole of this structure is supported, according to the quaint caprice of mediæval times, upon the shoulders of three kneeling figures, being those of Adam, Kraft, the sculptor, and his two apprentices. It cost them five years of unremitting labour, and was finished in the year 1500. The splendid painted-glass windows in this church are the gift of the patrician families of Nuremberg. The finest of all, that on the right of the picture, is the Volkammen window, and for the depth and brightness of its colour, and the excellence of the design, is considered one of the most beautiful specimens of glass-painting in existence. All these varied and elaborate details of art skill Mr. Read has realised in his picture with a minuteness and precision of drawing, yet with a breadth of effect, which fulfil the highest requirements of architectural representation.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.

The picture gallery at the Crystal Palace has undergone many changes for the better since we saw it at the opening of the season last year. Notably the light is greatly improved by the exclusion of the broad glare from the nave, and the establishment of a skylight along the roof of the compartment. The collection exhibited, also, is improved in character by weeding out many weak and trivial subjects, and adding in their place works of importance by modern artists, both foreign and native; the collection of old masters, occupying the further end of the gallery, remaining nearly in its original state. We are glad to hear that the prejudice which existed in the minds of many living artists against sending their pictures to this gallery is beginning to give way; and already many works of a high class are to be found in the collection, which formerly could only have been met with at the exhibition in Trafalgar-square, or in private galleries. Amongst the more prominent recent contributions may be named, in the English school, two by Sant—one of them, "The Minstrel," after Beattie's poem; two by Louis Haghe—one of them, "The Grand Interior of the Choir of St. Maria at Florence;" several small specimens by E. W. Cooke; the fore Lance's unrivalled fruit pieces; two charming Baxters; "The Interior of St. Jacques's Church, Antwerp," and several others, by D. Roberts; "A View on the Thames" (an early work), and two others, by Stanfield; three of I. M. Anthony's fine church scenes; and various others, by F. Goodall, W. E. Frost, Ansdell, Poole, Niemann, T. S. Cooper, Solomon, &c. Of the works of the French, Belgian, and German

schools may be particularised the large historical picture, by Phillipottraux, representing the Grand Square of the Hôtel de Ville during the excitement of the French Revolution, February, 1848; a very masterly landscape, with cattle, by Troyon; a "Twilight," with extraordinary effect, by L. Belly; the sketch by Géricault for his great picture of "The Wreck of the *Medusa*;" "Christ and the Disciples at Emmaus," and two others, by Van Schendel; "The Infant Christ," an exquisite work, by G. A. Müller; "Sunday Night," an interior, by Carl Hubner; and others, by De Bruycker, Robbe, Weiser, De Vigne, Schaefels, Diefenbach, Thomas, L. Kuhnén, De Haas, Roelofs, &c., &c. Thus enriched, the gallery adds materially to the ample and diversified attractions of the establishment.

"BUTTERCUPS AND DAISIES."—FROM A SKETCH BY J. GODWIN.

"Buttercups and Daisies," according to the spirited and pleasing Sketch by Mr. Godwin, engraved on page 497, aptly illustrates the spring time of the year and the spring time of life. The children frolic about in the bright noontide sun, greedily gathering the homely flowers with which Nature, uncultured, spangles the bosom of the earth at this period of the year, and thinking of no care of after life. And, after all, what are there like these modest spring flowers—these innocent childish joys? In a maturer age we may meet with bouquets more choice, more costly, and with enjoyments more elevated and studied; but their fragrance and their attractions, though more pungent, have not the delicate charm which hangs about the sports and field spoils of youth. Nothing can be more expressive, more telling, than the manner in which Mr. Godwin has dealt with this little juvenile idyl. The whole picture sparkles with light, and is full of joyous motion; the very air seems loaded with the sweet smell of new-mown fields, and glad with the sound of youthful voices, which have never been heard in accents of sorrow or shame.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

ON a second visit to this little gallery we first notice the large picture, by H. Tidey, of the "Feast of the Roses" (171), of which we give an engraving. The subject is one of the most luxurious and highly-wrought passages in Moore's "Lights of the Harem"—a passage which absolutely seems as if written in otto of roses:—

'Twas when the hour of evening came
Upon the lake, serene and cool,
When day had hid his sultry flame
Behind the palms of Baramoule;
When maids began to lift their heads,
Refresh'd from their embroidered beds,
Where they had slept the sun away,
And wak'd to moonlight and to play.

The merry laughter, echoing
From gardens where the silken swing
Wafts some delighted girl above
The top leaves of the orange grove;
Or from those infant groups at play.

Flinging, unawed by slave or mother,
Handfuls of roses at each other.

In vain the valley's smiling throng
Worship him as he moves along,
He heeds them not.

"The Light of the Harem," *Lalla Rookh*.

Mr. Tidey has entered freely and appropriately into the poetry of the situation. The cool moonlight, broken by the dull glare of a few lamps, hangs lovingly over a scene of Oriental grandeur, wherein "the lake serene" is an important feature. The garden is thronged with lazy beauties, to whom the evening air is refreshing, and who seek in vain to attract the attention of the hero of the poem who passes them by lost in meditation. This group is extremely picturesque and fanciful. There is much cleverness and spirit also in that of the two children pelting one another with flowers. The colouring of the picture is all that could be wished, and admirably suited to the situations. Another work by the same artist is of a much soberer character, being founded upon the favourite ballad of "John Anderson my Jo" (107), and an interesting couple they are:—John Anderson and his aged wife, as "hand in hand" they "trotter down" the hill of life to "sleep together" at the foot. Particular pains have been taken with the faces, which are of miniature finish, and wear an expression admirably in keeping with the sentiment described.

Weigall's figure-studies also are very pleasing. "The Farmer's Boy" (14) is after the well-known passage in Bloomfield's poem describing the skylark just starting up from the corn-field, and caroling lustily on high, as if to "call on Gile to mark his way;" the latter bending his hat-brim over his eyes that he may scan the sky in search of the wandering bird. There are two other very clever little rustic bits by the same artist—"The Mushroom Girl" (196), and "Sly Boots" (217), apparently studied from the same little village lass, but finely discriminated in character.

J. H. Mole has several of those little domestic groups which he always treats so pleasingly. In "The Chestnut Necklace" (22) we have a woman and young girl in a landscape, the former wearing an air of thought as she contemplates the guileless happiness of the latter. "A Fisherman's Home" (198) is one of those cheerful scenes in which the artist takes especial delight, and upon which he lavishes all the resources of a delicate and brilliant pencil.

Very much in the same line, but with a higher purpose, comes W. Lee, with an interesting group—a young child kneeling at prayer before its mother, in a rustic home, the honest father looking on with reverence and satisfaction. "A Peep in the Hop-field" (148) shows some women gathering hops, and the child of one of them fast asleep on its back on the ground.

Harrison Weir has rather an elaborate study of animal life in "Leisure Hour at the Smithy" (36), including two cart horses, and a variety of pigeons, besides other miscellaneous objects, painted with his usual truth and precision. "His Woodcock Hit" (70), with the feathers flying about, is another specimen of the artist's facility in dealing with such subjects. "The Friends" (77), by M. Angelo Hayes, is another animal subject, which deserves honourable mention. It consists of a nice genteel horse, in a stable, looking down pleasantly at the stable dog, who has perched himself on the horsecloth at the top of the pail, that he may be nearer his friend. There is capital character in both the heads.

"Marie Antoinette playing the Milkmaid at the Trianon" (99), by E. Morin, is truly French in style, and somewhat after the degenerate Watteau school.

Bouvier, also, is Frenchified in his rather over-wrought Spanish groups—"A Snug Corner" (130) Tolosa, with two dark-eyed beauties looking out coquettishly from a balcony; "Going to the Fiesta, Spanish Navarre" (141), a large circular picture; and "Al Anochecí" (153), a group of a lady flirting a large green fan as she listens to a ditty sung to the accompaniment of the guitar by her admirer.

"Fountain in the Piazza di Venezia, Rome—Waiting for a Procession to pass along the Corso" (80), by E. A. Wehnert, is strikingly Italian in the models, in the colour, and in the handling, but with an appearance of stiffness and over-study in the attitudes and grouping.

Returning to the landscapes and architectural subjects we find several to admire, both for the interest attaching to the places represented, and the genuine artistic treatment bestowed upon them.

E. Richardson's modest but truthful picture of "Caernarvon Castle, North Wales" (12), has been honoured by being selected for purchase by her Majesty; and we are happy in being permitted to present an engraving of it. The waters of the Menai are in a state of calm, and the clump of wooded hills which close the vista constitute in themselves a picturesque situation. The castle, whose frowning battlements overhang the water, is ever memorable as the birth-place of the first Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II.

"The Landing-place, Isola Madre, Lago Maggiore" (37), by Charles Vacher, is a fine panoramic view of a spot interesting at the present moment as coming within the scope of the war now tardily inaugurating in Italy. "Venice in the Sixteenth Century: a Festival before the Palazzo d'Oro, Canale Grande" (221), by the same hand, is a large and full subject—the canal crowded with gondolas, the windows with people,—all full of life and excitement.

"Rosslyn Castle" is a subject which artists and excursionists are never tired of, and it has been impressively treated by John Chase

(41), in a suggestive green and grey tone, and with a correct eye to perspective. The foliage-based pillar called the Apprentice's Pillar—the tradition relating to which is embodied in Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel"—forms a conspicuous feature in it. "The Rath Haus, Prague" (49), by T. S. Boys, shows us a stately old building, boldly and artistically set forth. "Hampton Court" (51), by J. H. D'Egville, is a beautiful view of what, with true cockney predilections, we must always consider one of the most picturesque specimens of palatial architecture in the world. In T. Lindsay's "Caban Salmon Pool, above the Nyth Rapids, Upper Wye" (55), there is a capital effect produced by a broad gleam of expiring daylight falling almost horizontally on a bend of the river. "The Greta and Tees, Yorkshire" (58), with their rocky and wooded banks, are shown by Wm. Bennett under a gentle, melting gloom. "The Tees, Yorkshire, Sunset" (65), by the same, is an agreeable companion-piece to the former. "Dorothy Vernon's Steps, Haddon Hall" (69), with the little glimpse of garden and painted window through the low door, has been hit off with an eye for the picturesque by T. H. Cromek, whose large work, "Florence, from San Miniata" (134), exhibits masterly perspective and truthful aerial gradations. Wm. Telbin's "Dovedale" (208) is a delicious bit of green—green sloping hills, reflected on the face of the silent, placid stream—refreshing to the sense, and pleasant to view and to dream of. T. L. Rowbotham, who, for clearness of colouring and intense rendering of the bright Italian sky has few rivals, presents, in addition to several very beautiful landscapes from the sunny South, about an equal number from scenes in our native isle. Of the former class we especially commend "Macagno Inferiore, in the Lago Maggiore" (241), "Lugano" (245), and "San Lorenzo, Coast of Genoa" (261).

WYATT'S STATUES OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE CONSORT.

THE cruel fate of Wyatt's two models for equestrian statues of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the other day ruthlessly mutilated by a supposed lunatic at the Colosseum, suggests some humiliating reflections as to the patronage of art and the prospects of artists in this country. The statues in question were produced by the artist at his own cost, and, as we all remember, were accepted and made use of to adorn the grand transept of the Great Exhibition of 1851. There they were admired daily by thousands of all classes, including Royalty itself; but, beyond this empty fame, which was confirmed by the laudatory notices in the press, Mr. Wyatt received no reward, no encouragement for his talent. No order was given for the production of these two national works in more durable materials; and, at the close of the exhibition, they were removed to the lumber-room, where they remained in ignoble obscurity until they were again called into the public service to do duty as sentinels outside a place of public amusement, where, from the character of the concourse resorting to it, they were most likely to receive damage through accident or wantonness. The rest is known through the medium of the criminal reports. So much for the encouragement of native art in this country.

The case of Mr. Wyatt, although only too strictly in keeping with that of native artists generally, presents some features of peculiar hardship. Not only have his two Royal equestrian statues been treated with undeserved neglect, but they have not brought him a single commission to soften the disappointment. There may, perhaps, be reasons for the apparently studied negation of this artist's claims which would be little creditable to those in high places whom they concern. It is well known that Mr. Wyatt assisted his father to a large extent in the production of the famous Wellington statue, a work which, in spite of the remonstrances of the artist and his friends, the authorities of the day insisted upon placing on a site utterly inappropriate for the purpose, and where, instead of commanding admiration, it only excited ridicule. The result was to bring disparagement upon the artist and all concerned in the transaction, in which Mr. Wyatt, junior, though innocent throughout, was made to bear his share; the authorities in matters of taste being too well pleased to remove any part of the odium incurred from themselves by making him their scapegoat.

We make these observations in justice to a talented and deserving artist, and we sincerely hope that the occurrence which has recently brought his name and his performances into new notoriety may lead eventually to a recognition of his merit, and some reparation for the neglect of the past.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS

SIR R. W. VAUGHAN, BART.

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS VAUGHAN, third Baronet, of Nannau, in the county of Merioneth, was the only son of Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, the second Baronet, by his wife, Anna Maria, sister and coheir of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., of Mostyn. He was born the 25th of June, 1803, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise of his father, the 22nd of April, 1843. He married, in July, 1835, Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Rhagatt, in the county of Merioneth, which lady died the 16th of September, 1858. Sir Robert had no issue. He died on the 20th ultimo, and with him becomes extinct the baronetcy, which was obtained in 1791 by his grandfather, Robert Howell Vaughan, Esq., of Hengwrt and Nannau, the representative of the very ancient and important Welsh family of Vaughan, who married Anne, the only child and heiress of Edward Williams, Esq., of Ystymallwyn, in Montgomeryshire. The Vaughans descend from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, King of Powys in the eleventh century.

SIR HENRY MEREDYTH, BART.

SIR HENRY MEREDYTH, third Baronet, of Carlandstown, in the county of Meath, was the second son of Sir John Meredyth, the first Baronet, by his wife, Helen, daughter of William English, Esq., of Springfield, in the county of Tipperary, and was born in 1775. He was called to the bar in Ireland in 1797, and became a Queen's Counsel there the 18th of February, 1822. He was also a LL.D., and was one of the paid Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1814, on the demise (unmarried) of his eldest brother, the Rev. Sir Thomas Meredyth, the second Baronet. He married, in 1800, Editha, daughter of George Le Hunte, Esq., of Arbury, in the county of Wexford, by whom (who died in 1854) he leaves at his decease, which occurred on the 2nd inst., an only child, his successor, now Sir Henry Meredyth, the fourth Baronet, who married, in 1828, Mary Anne, only daughter of William E. M. Bayley, Esq., of Norlands, and by her (who is deceased) has an only child, Henry. This family of Meredyth springs from Sir Thomas Meredyth, Knight, second son of the Right Rev. Richard Meredyth, Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. Sir Thomas's great-grandson, John, was the first Baronet, having been so created the 56th of July, 1795.

SIR ARTHUR ASTON, G.C.B.

SIR ARTHUR INGRAM ASTON was the younger son of the late Colonel Henry Hervey Aston, by his wife, Harriet, daughter and coheir of Charles, ninth and last Viscount Irvine, and was great-grandson of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Henry Hervey, who was the fifth son of John, first Earl of Bristol, and who, on his marriage with Catherine, sister and heiress of Sir Thomas Aston, Bart., of Aston Hall, Cheshire, assumed the name of Aston. Arthur Ingram Aston was born in London in 1768, an illegitimate son of M.A. from the University of Oxford in 1817. In April, 1819, he became attached to the Embassy at Vienna, and was made Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro in April, 1826. Nearly seven years afterwards, in January, 1833, he was appointed Secretary of the Embassy at Paris, and was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid from February, 1840, to November, 1843. He received the Order of the Bath on returning to England. He inherited the family estate of Aston Hall, and became the representative of the Astons in 1849, on the demise, unmarried, of his nephew, Arthur Wellington Aston, Lieutenant 1st Life Guards, the only son of his elder brother, the late Charles Hervey Aston, Esq. Sir Arthur Aston died recently at his seat, Aston Hall; he was never married.

DEATH OF SIR JAMSETJE JEEJEEHOY.—Intelligence has been received from Bombay of the death of Sir Jamsetje Jeejeebhoy, on the 14th of April, at the age of seventy-six. He was at the head of the native mercantile body of India, and was created a baronet by the British Government a few years back. He was also presented with the freedom of the city of London. His donations to public objects during his successful mercantile career amounted to about £200,000, and he has bequeathed a large fortune to his family. A Portrait of Sir Jamsetje Jeejeebhoy was given in No. 893 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 6, 1856.

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

THE BOULEVARD DE SEBASTOPOL, PARIS.

THE Boulevard de Sebastopol, which forms a part of the Coloured Supplement accompanying the present Number, has been ably drawn by Mr. R. P. Leitch, and presents the reader with a correct and animated view of one of the most important parts of New Paris. The name of Boulevard (applied to the present street from its long application to some of the finest promenades in Paris) might be calculated to mislead, it should be borne in mind, therefore, that this Boulevard is of quite recent creation, and must not be confounded with its more venerable confrères which stretch from the Bastille to the Madeleine, and which owed their origin to earthworks thrown up in the sixteenth century to guard against the invasions of the English. But a change has come over the destination of these same Boulevards, at that time constructed to repulse the Britons, but now serving as one of the greatest attractions to the sons of Albion on a visit to France.

The Boulevard de Sebastopol commences at the Strasbourg Railway station, which terminates the perspective of our Picture, and will eventually extend to the Barrière d'Enfer, running from north to south a distance of upwards of three miles, and traversing at right angles the older Boulevards. Our artist has represented the portion already completed, which extends from the *chemin de fer* to the river Seine, on the bank of which the viewer of the Picture must suppose himself to be standing.

To open up such a magnificent way, which, when fully terminated, will far surpass any similar road in Europe, it has been necessary to break through and improve many quarters which had previously been remarkable only for their degraded moral and architectural state. In the course of these wholesale demolitions many curiosities have been brought to light; and among other neglected or almost forgotten objects of interest may be mentioned the Tour St. Jacques, which ornaments the right-hand corner of our Engraving. This fine old tower, formerly belonging to the church of St. Jacques de la Boucherie, which owed its name to the immediate neighbourhood of a meat-market, had for a long time been surrounded by a number of houses of the worst description, the resort of the dregs of the Parisian population. In the place of these hovels we have now light, and air, and space, and a beautiful architectural remain, surrounded by a garden à l'Anglaise, so English, indeed, that the Parisians give it the name of a square (pronounced *skavarr*).

On the left-hand side—the point from which Mr. Leitch's View is taken—is perceived one of the sphinxes forming part of the decoration of the fountain surrounding the column erected on the Place du Châtelet in commemoration of Napoleon Bonaparte's victories in Egypt, and which is immediately in front of the Chamber of Notaries. This Place has recently been converted into a fine promenade, planted with trees of mature growth, brought from the Wood of Vincennes. Like most other places of resort in Paris, it is well supplied with seats, in all directions, for the accommodation of those who may feel inclined to repose themselves.

The long perspective shown in our picture is terminated by the elegant station of the Strasbourg Railway, by which our gracious Queen arrived in Paris in 1855, and her passage through Paris on her way to St. Cloud commenced in the Boulevard depicted by our artist. In our last week's Number we gave a View of another portion of this Boulevard, which will shortly communicate with that shown in our present Coloured Illustration. There remain only a few houses to be demolished in front of the Palace of Justice to open up this communication, which is to be effected with promptitude, and simultaneously with the completion of the new bridge now in course of construction in the line of the Boulevard.

But the great wonder of this immense road is not confined to its surface. Underground there are sewer works of such a vast nature that the courageous visitor is struck with admiration at their extent, and is agreeably disappointed on finding that one encounters nothing repulsive in making a descent within their precincts. From the Strasbourg station down to the Seine is one continuous sewerage communication, running under the Boulevard itself, which has not unfrequently formed a promenade of interest to scientific men on account of the important engineering triumph of which it is an evidence.

Our Artist has enlivened his Sketch of the Boulevard de Sebastopol by representing it at the moment of the passage of a *voiture de la cour*, arriving from the Tuileries by the quays, and directed towards the railway station; the escort is composed of a detachment of the *cuirassiers de la garde*.

The Emperor Napoleon III. has certainly added greatly to the material glories of his rule by the embellishments which he has originated and carried out with regard to numerous public edifices. The completion of the Louvre was in itself enough to render illustrious an entire reign, and to carry his name to posterity as a benefactor to his country; the restoration of the Cathedral of Notre Dame was also a pious and a reverential act; the work of reconstruction and solidification of the numerous quays was likewise very necessary to the safety and cleanliness of the city; but the importance of the construction of new buildings and the restoration of venerable edifices sink into comparative insignificance when we contemplate the immense advantages likely to arise from those numerous, magnificent, and direct communications, devised and executed by the present Emperor, which ensure health, and air, and light, and free intercourse to the inhabitants, and which cannot fail to obtain for Napoleon III. from after generations the meed of admiration and popular gratitude.

"CHILDREN NUT-GATHERING." BY E. J. COBBETT.

IN this picture, which we have great satisfaction in reproducing in colours, Mr. Cobbett has concentrated all the charms of rustic character and rural scenery, all the attractions of harmonious colouring, of which he has on many occasions shown himself so appreciatively cognizant. The scene is thoroughly English—the children are thoroughly English—English in their pretty faces, so happy and guileless in expression—English in the easy *négligé* of their attire. She in the centre is a beautiful blonde, with soft flaxen hair, which, we are happy to think, has been done justice to in the engraving and printing. There is real action in her figure, as well as in that of the younger girl to the left; the other two, too short to cater for themselves, are not devoid of interest in the proceedings of the day, and seem agreeably to complete the little group. But what above all things we see to commend in this production is the happy combination of colour displayed in it; the skilful arrangement of secondary and broken tints in the greater portion of the costumes, judiciously set off by some portions of scarlet and blue, the whole being heightened in effect by the white jacket in the centre. The textural truth, displayed more particularly in the apparel of the elder girl, will be at once acknowledged as a triumph of technical skill. A pleasing sentiment pervades the whole picture, speaking of health, content, and hopefulness, which are the beauty of youth.

THE REVOLUTION IN TUSCANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FLORENCE, May 3.
I CONTINUE my narrative of our bloodless revolution from the point at which I left off in my last.

The principal and, indeed, the sole, object of the Assembly was to present a petition to the Grand Duke to counsel him at once either to declare for Piedmont or abdicate. To confess the truth, the position of the Grand Duke was far from being easy. To decide against Austria, after the events of 1848, would have been to perjure himself in the eyes of Europe, and (a consideration no less important) to insure the confiscation of his enormous possessions in Bohemia. To decide against Piedmont, on the other hand, was, in the present state of affairs, equivalent to forfeiting his right as an Italian Sovereign. The Florentines (who are not for nothing the descendants of the fellow-citizens of the great Machiavelli) themselves offered him a means of escape from so uncomfortable a predicament. They proposed that he should resign in favour of his eldest son (the Prince Ferdinand) who should join, on his own responsibility, the Italian League, and so screen his father from the resentment of the Austrian ruler. For this purpose a deputation of the principal native inhabitants of Florence attended on the Grand Duke at his residence in the Palazzo Pitti on Tuesday afternoon, urging the necessity of a speedy reply. In the course of a short half-hour the reply arrived. It stated that his Imperial and Royal Highness Leopold II. would graciously take into consideration the position of his peace-loving Florentines (with other such terms); that he was fully aware of the excellent motives which prompted the address; and, in fine, that he would not fail to do that which was becoming his dignity and their interests. With this unsatisfactory answer the populace in the Piazza Maria Antonia quietly dispersed.

In the meanwhile large crowds were moving in the direction of the Porta San Gallo, where there is a triumphal arch and an inclosure with trees. News had spread that the troops were fraternising with the people; that they had sworn over the wine-cup that they would follow no Austrian dog (hisses here for the Austrian General, Ferrari); that if the Grand Duke chose to side with Austria, he might do so alone, and even join his master at Vienna, if he liked, and God speed him! Affairs had arrived at this point, when who should pass but the Grand Duke himself, accompanied by his two sons. The Florentines are naturally a polite race, and almost every head was uncovered; even some cheers were heard for the Prince Carlo, in recognition of his liberal opinions and the efforts he was supposed to have made to join the League of Liberty. No sooner, however, had the carriage passed than cries of "Italia! Italia!" "Viva l'Indipendenza!" smothered the rumbling of the carriage-wheels; hats were thrown into the air; bottles broken—wine spilt and drunk; and some of the heartiest cheers sent up which have probably been heard in this part of the world since the memorable year of our Lord 1848.

We now approach the denouement. The bivouac at the Gate of San Gallo decided the fate of Leopold II. The revolution of Wednesday, April 27th, owed its success to the fraternisation of soldiers and citizens on the Tuesday evening. Few, we should think, slept sound that night. Those who did must have been roused at an early hour (as was the writer of the present article) by shouts, bells, tramp of feet, and the far-off murmur of a rising people. The revolution had commenced.

Fearful words, these, when citizens and soldiers are drawn up in equal force, and the turning of a feather in the scale to decide the fate of each. But such was far from being the case on the present occasion. The poor old Duke—his proud Neapolitan wife, his five children, the eldest, twenty-two or twenty-three years, the youngest a child in arms—had not a friend in Florence. They were shortly to leave for ever the land where they had lived and been esteemed—the land which they had wronged, but not ill treated; for weakness and cowardice, rather than cruelty, were the errors of the Duke. But let them pass: in times like these, weakness and cowardice are the worst of crimes, and often bring more ruin and disaster in their train than the fiercest and most pitiless of tyrannies.

The morning of Wednesday, April 27th, broke fair and cloudless—one of those mornings which in England are the fulfilment of a summer, but which serve in Italy merely as a herald to the spring. It was one of the finest days known in Florence this year. If we dwell on such a point, we would urge that the weather had a great deal to do with what we are about to relate; that, had Wednesday been a rainy day, and the precursor of rainy days, Wednesday would, probably, not have been the day of the revolution. The people would have felt in no humour for demonstrations—a joyful crowd could not have assembled in the public square (without getting their clothes wet)—hands, instead of applauding, would have been occupied in holding up umbrellas—sweethearts and wives would have stayed in doors—all, in fact, would have gone off dull and spiritless, and the Grand Duke on Wednesday evening might have gone comfortably to sleep in the Pitti Palace. It will be seen, therefore, that the state of the weather is, in these cases, no unimportant matter, and that the wag who said—"Revolution to take place to-morrow—weather permitting," was not so much of a wag as he imagined himself to be.

In the morning a breathless messenger arrived at the Piazza Maria Antonia, where the people were assembled in great numbers, announcing that the Grand Duke was determined to stand on the defensive, and would listen to no argument whatever in favour of his son's succession to the throne. Report furthermore hinted that instructions had been given to the garrison to put themselves on a warlike footing. This news spread like a panic through the crowd; and many, notwithstanding the fraternisation of the day before, asked themselves whether or not the soldiers would play false. At this period some two or three thousand copies of the following handbill were distributed among the crowd:—

"Tuscans!—The hour has struck. The war of Italian independence has commenced. Citizens! you are Italians, and cannot fail in these battles; and you, valiant warriors of the Tuscan discipline, you also are Italians. Your country awaits you on the battle-fields of Lombardy! The obstacles that prevent you from the fulfilment of your duties towards your country are on the point of dissolution. Be with us, and these obstacles will disappear like mist! Fraternisation of the soldiers and the people! Viva l'Italia! War to Austria! Long live Victor Emmanuel, General-in-Chief of the Italian armies!"

The clock struck nine. Cheers from five thousand throats in answer to the silent exhortation of the handbill.

In the mean time messengers arrived from the Pitti Palace stating that the Grand Duke had allowed himself to be persuaded by his ministers, and was willing to compromise with the people by resigning in favour of his son. Other reports stated that the Grand Duke, with all his family, had fled for refuge to the fortress of Belvedere in the Boboli Gardens, adjoining the Pitti Palace, and that he still counted on the devotion of his troops.

The clock struck ten. More cheers, and the arrival of further news. The military had refused to maintain their posts or listen to a single word of command, unless they were allowed to hoist the Italian colours. Flat refusal of the troops to make one step against the people.

Eleven o'clock. Procession of Republican banners on the Piazza Maria Antonia. Arrival of soldiers wearing the colours of 1848. Promenade to the sound of the "Carmagnole" Tremendous cheering.

The enthusiasm of the people had now reached the highest pitch. It would have been as difficult now to have restrained their exaltation as to have kept back advancing seas. And how otherwise inspiring and sublime than the sound of winds or waves that far off murmur of a gathering people. The long-forgotten cry of "Viva l'Italia!" resounded on every side. Men grasped each other by the hand as in momentous times; women (warm-hearted Italian women) wept with excess of emotion; and patriotism lent its beauty to many a face.

A last and decisive message was dispatched to the Pitti Palace, summoning the Grand Duke either to abdicate or leave the country for ever. The term of half an hour was awarded him for the consideration of this question. Important question for a Sovereign—to abdicate for ever his rights to a throne, or become an eternal exile from his native land.

The Grand Duke appears to have summoned up what dignity he had for this occasion. He believed still in the Divine right of Kings, and death alone could strip him of his titles. Poor old Duke! far ever running away at the least talk of danger; never capable in all his life long to do a kindly or a spirited action.

His refusal to sign the terms of the abdication was soon known to all Florence. It was reported that he would leave some time in the afternoon; that his route would be via Bologna, and his destination Vienna. "Heaven be his speed, and may he never show his face here again!" was the worst that was said of him. Many never so much as even thought of him. The people were too happy to be cruel.

We now approach a period of our history which resolves itself into a sort of little episode, and which cannot fail to be interesting, and we avouch it to be true. It has formed the topic of conversation in Florence for several days.

Leopold II., already prepared for departure, sat in a room of his Palace, mournful, dignified, and self-possessed (so our informant states); the Grand Duchess crying, the Heir Apparent sullen and stern (as is his wont) when Prince Carlo stepped up to the officer commanding the garrison and asked him whether the orders of the morning had been obeyed respecting the fortifications. The officer replied that, as discipline demanded, all was in due order. "Make fire upon the people!" was the abrupt command of the Prince. A polite bow from the officer (the Florentines are naturally a polite race). "The troops, your Highness, will never fire a shot against the people." "My orders are, sir, that you bombard the town!" was the reiterated command of the now-enraged Prince. "Impossible, your Highness," was the cool reply. "Then, I suppose, we are your prisoners?" observed the Arch-duke with a sneer. "Oh, your Highness, not my prisoners, my guests!" The Prince in high temper, rejoined the rest of his family. The above particulars we have verbatim from one of the officers of the garrison.

The news of this little episode of the day's history was not long in spreading through the length and breadth of the city, and many were the execrations raised in honour of the Arch-Duke Carlo. Probably he is the only member of the exiled family whom the Tuscans really hate.

While the clocks were striking mid-day, soldiers, gendarmes, and citizens were promenading the town with the national colours. Everyone wore a cockade in his hat or coat. Red, white, and green were the only colours that could be suffered to exist.

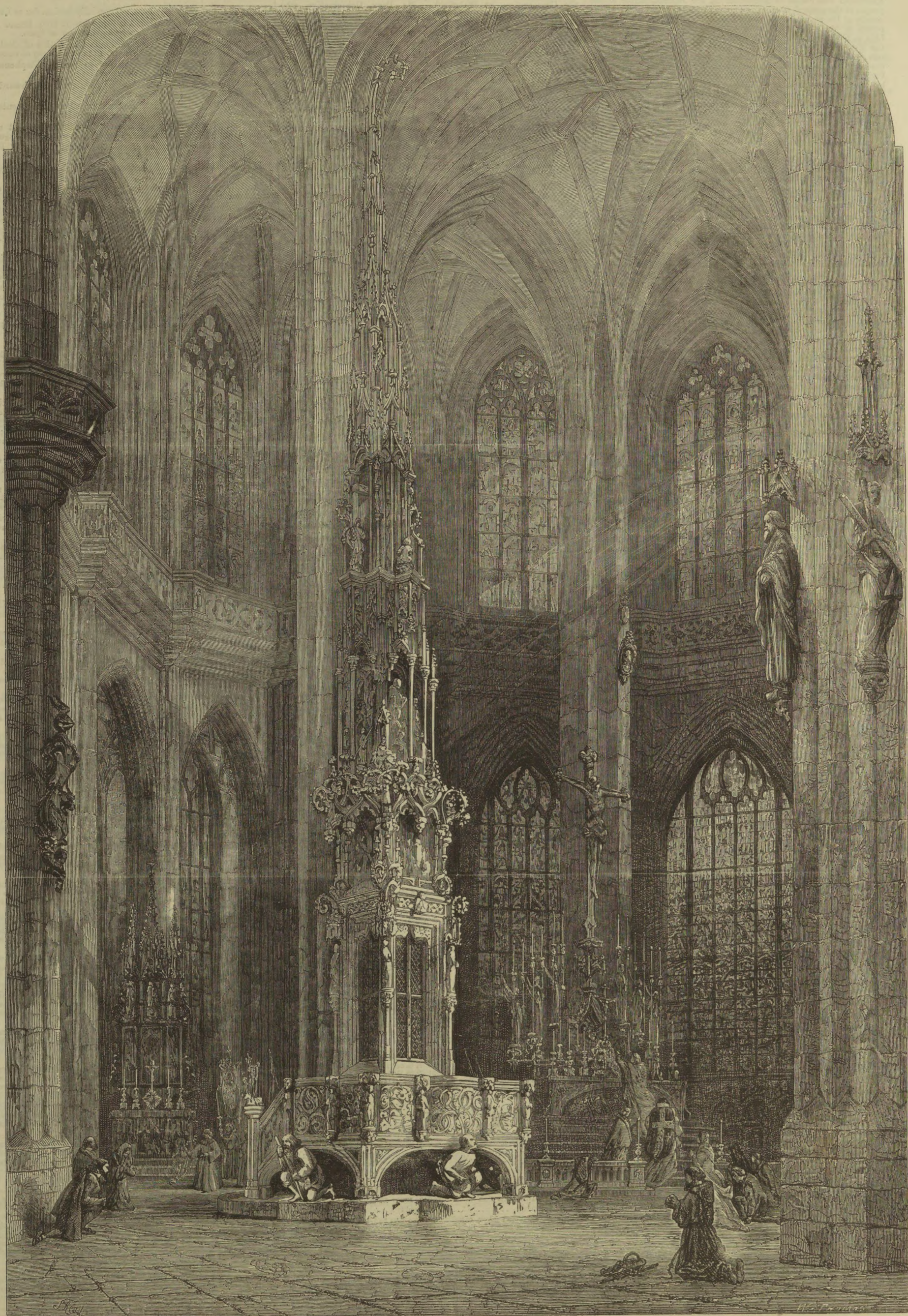
At one o'clock the tricolor was floating from the tower of the Palazzo Vecchio. The revolution was at an end.



"THE START—ONE, TWO, THREE, AND AWAY!"—BY W. HEMSLEY.—IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 498.



"THE FEAST OF ROSES."—PAINTED BY H. TIDEY.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 498.



"INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, NUREMBERG."—PAINTED BY S. READ.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 498

CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

RESUMING our notice of alterations in the representatives of the people at the general election, we come in alphabetical order to the county of Hert, where the retirement of Sir Henry Meux, and the return of Mr. Abel Smith, who was member for the county from 1854 to 1857, leaves the Conservative interest as it was. At Honiton, the absence of Major Wortley, the late Conservative member, on service, has probably led to the election of Mr. Alexander Baillie Cochrane, formerly one of that small band of youthful members of Parliament who styled themselves Young England, and were dubbed by those who were inclined to sneer at their pretensions as the "white-waistcoat" school. Mr. Cochrane contested Bridport in 1841, unsuccessfully at first, but afterwards sat for that borough until the general election of 1852. He subsequently sat for Lanarkshire from December, 1856, to the general election in 1857, when he was defeated by Sir Edward Colebrooke. His politics were some time ago described as Conservative, but in favour of free trade, so that no doubt now he may be counted as a Derbyite. At the last general election Huddersfield preferred Mr. Ackroyd to Mr. Cobden. This time it chooses Mr. Leatham, whose Liberalism is said to be more advanced than that of the late member. The vacancy at Hull, caused by Lord Ashley's flight to Cricklade, gave the Conservatives a seat by the election of Mr. Hoare. In the county of Huntingdon, notwithstanding the appearance of Lord John Russell on the hustings as the proposer of the Liberal candidate, the members are still Conservatives, Lord Robert Montagu replacing Mr. Rust. In West Kent the late Liberal members, Messrs. Whatman and Wykeham Martin, were obliged to yield to Lord Holmesdale, the youthful heir to the earldom of Amherst, and Sir Edmund Filmer, who is only a year older than his colleague. A practised election agent of Greenwich, Mr. Bristow, a solicitor of that town, contrived at the last moment to save Kidderminster for the Liberal party, beating Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., who expected a walk over. In Kildare Mr. More O'Ferrall, an old Member of the House, but who has not sat in it for ten or twelve years, replaces Mr. O'Connor Henchy, Liberalism being the creed of both. Mr. Heard, who had represented Kinsale since 1852, has made way for Mr. Arnott, who professes the Liberal politics of his predecessor. The most decided defeat which the Liberal interest has sustained has probably been in South Lancashire; Mr. William Brown having retired, Mr. Heywood was chosen by the Free-trade party as their candidate, with Mr. Cheetham, the late member; but they were beaten by Mr. Egerton and Mr. Legh, in the Conservative interest. Launceston, true to its Conservative instincts, has replaced Mr. Josceline Percy by no less a person than Sam Slick, less known as Mr. Haliburton, late one of the Justices of Nova Scotia. Mr. M. T. Baines, having retired from public life, has been succeeded in the representation of Leeds by his brother, Mr. Edward Baines, well known as a journalist of repute in the North; the political representation remains as it was—one Liberal and one Conservative, Mr. Beecroft, the late member, having saved his seat. Mr. Harris, the Liberal member for Leicester Borough since 1857, has been succeeded by Dr. Noble, of the same politics. At Leith Mr. Miller, Liberal, replaces Mr. Moncreiff, Whig, gone to Edinburgh; Captain Anson, Liberal, replaces Viscount Sandon, of kindred politics, at Lichfield; and Colonel Dickson, said to be a Liberal, replaces Mr. De Vere in Limerick county; and the town of that name, has discarded Mr. Spaight, Conservative, who unseated Major Gavin, Liberal, on petition, in 1858, and has again chosen the latter gentleman. In South Lincolnshire Liberal Mr. Packe has ousted Conservative Mr. Wilson; Linlithgowshire deserted by the late Lord Advocate on his accession to the Bench, has returned Major Hamilton, also a Derbyite; the county of Londonderry has thrown over Mr. Greer, Liberal, and elected two new Conservative members, Messrs. Dawson and Heygate; and Louth has changed Conservative Major M'Cintock for Liberal Mr. Bellew. At Maidstone there has been a rout of the Conservatives—Mr. Lee, an old representative of the place, and Mr. Charles Buxton, who sat for Newport in the last Parliament, having been elected in the Liberal interest. There has been no change as regards politics in the members for Maldon, although Mr. Peacocke, who sat for the borough from 1854 to 1857, has replaced Mr. Bramley Moore. Sir Denham Norreys has been ruthlessly turned out of his own borough (Mallow) for which he has sat since 1826, and given way to Mr. Longfield, a Conservative. Mr. Luce, the Liberal representative of Malmesbury, has been replaced by Viscount Andover, eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk, who is classed as a Liberal. There was a struggle between two Conservatives for the hitherto snug borough of Midhurst, and Mr. Mitford was successful in removing Mr. Hardy, the very recently returned member. The constituency of Newark has preferred the decided Liberalism of Mr. Hodgkinson to the Liberal Conservatism of the Earl of Lincoln. At Newcastle-under-Lyne, Mr. Christy has been exchanged for Mr. Murray, both Derbyites; while Newport (Isle of Wight) has entirely changed its political representation by substituting two Conservatives, Messrs. Kennard and Powis, for Captain Mangles and Mr. Buxton. The staunch Presbyterianism of Mr. Kirk has not saved him from defeat by a Tory, Mr. Quin, at Newry. In East Norfolk, General Windham's Liberal seat has been filled by Mr. Howes, a Derbyite. At Nottingham, Mr. Mellor, leaving Yarmouth, has taken Mr. Walter's place, their politics being ostensibly the same, the new member being a rather more advanced Liberal. Mr. Fitzwilliam, not seeking a renewal of the suffrages of the electors of Peterborough, there was a hard fight between several Liberal candidates, which ended in the return of Mr. G. H. Whalley, who has contested more than once, and sat for the borough, for a short time as the colleague of Mr. Hankey, one of the late members. At Plymouth the influence, probably, of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe enabled his son, Viscount Valletort, who happened to be stationed with his regiment of militia in the town, to eject Mr. White, whose loud voice, pronounced manner, and large stature, have made him a feature of the House of Commons since the general election of 1857, and has lost a vote to the Liberal party. Mr. William Wood, an independent Liberal, has been replaced at Pontefract by Mr. Overend, Q.C., a barrister on the Northern Circuit, who professes Conservatism. In the Queen's County, Ireland, Sir Charles Coote retired, and Colonel Dunne, so well known in Parliament from 1847 to 1857, has become the colleague of his namesake, Mr. Michael Dunne, but, as far as a vote goes, there is not much change, as the late member professed to be a Liberal Conservative, which Colonel Dunne is, if anything. At Rochdale Mr. Cobden walked over the course, being elected in his absence. There has been a loss to the Liberals in Roscommon, Captain Goff, a Conservative, taking the place of Mr. Grace. The Hon. J. E. Elliot, who has sat for Roxburghshire since 1837, on the Liberal side, has been succeeded by Sir W. Scott, who holds the same opinions. At Scarborough Mr. Dent has given way to the Hon. W. F. Denison, son of Lord Londesborough, who sat in the last Parliament for Beverley both being Liberals. In Shropshire North Mr. Ormsby Gore has succeeded Mr. J. W. Dodd, both Conservatives; and in Somersetshire West there has been a change without a political difference, Mr. A. A. Hood, Conservative, having been substituted for Mr. Gore Langton. For some reason, which does not clearly appear, Mr. Weguelin has lost the confidence of the electors of Southampton, and was defeated by Mr. Digby Seymour, who sat for Sunderland for a time after being elected for that borough in 1854. There will be no change as far as votes are concerned, both the late and new members being professors of Liberalism. Stafford borough was left by Viscount Ingestre for the seat in the southern division of the county of Stafford vacated by Mr. Child; and, being warmly contested, a Liberal vote was gained by the election of Mr. Salt. The Stirling Burghs elected Mr. Caird in place of Sir James Anderson, both Liberals. The last relic of the greatness of him who was the Railway King has departed, Mr. George Hudson having been beaten at Sunderland by Mr. Lindsay, late member for Tynemouth. But this is not a gain for the Liberals; for, although Mr. Hudson was a Derbyite, the place of Mr. Lindsay at Tynemouth has been filled by Mr. Taylor, a Conservative. Lord Palmerston has a new colleague at Tiverton in the Hon. George Denman, who succeeds the time-honoured representative of the borough, Mr. Heathcote, who has retired. He was first elected in 1832. There is no alteration in opinions and votes. Truro is now represented by two gentlemen of the name of Smith—viz., Mr. Augustus, the Liberal member of the election of 1857, and Mr. Montagu, the well-known Queen's Counsel of the Western Circuit, who, being a

Conservative, has replaced Mr. Wiliams, the late Liberal representative. Mr. H. Leatham, a Liberal, has succeeded Mr. Charlesworth, the Conservative, at Wakefield. Mr. Drax, Conservative, who represented Wareham from 1841 to 1857, has succeeded Mr. J. H. Calcraft, a Liberal. In South Warwickshire Sir Charles Mordaunt, the son of a former representative of the county, and a Conservative, replaces Mr. Bolton King, a Liberal. A seat in the county of Wexford has been lost to the Liberals, Mr. Talbot taking the place of Mr. Power, who was first elected in 1847. Mr. Devereux has ceased to be member for Wexford borough, and Mr. Redmond is the new member, both being Liberals; and in the county of Wexford Mr. George, Lord Derby's Solicitor-General for Ireland, and formerly member for the county, has beaten Mr. Hatchell, a Liberal, who defeated him in 1857. The borough of Weymouth has turned round, politically speaking, by rejecting Colonel Freestun and Mr. Campbell, its former Liberal members, and electing in their stead Conservative representatives in the persons of Lord Grey de Wilton and Mr. G. R. Brooks. At Wigan the Hon. Colonel Lindsay, son of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarras, a great local proprietor, has regained a seat which he had held from 1845 to 1857, and adds an adherent to the Conservative ranks. Mr. William Wyndham, who is stated to be a moderate Whig—whatever that means, and who has represented South Wiltshire since 1852—has been replaced by Lord Henry Thynne, a brother of the Marquis of Bath, and of course a Conservative. The Liberal party was unfortunate at Windsor, as they lost Mr. Grenfell, and Lord Derby gained Mr. G. M. Hope. At Yarmouth an entire change took place, Sir E. Lacon and Sir H. Stracey, both Conservatives, were triumphant over the Liberal candidates. In its proper place the return for the county of Cork was omitted; and it may be stated that Serjeant Deasy, the late member, and Mr. Vincent Scully, a former representative of the county, both Liberals, were returned unopposed. It may also be added that in the King's county Mr. Hennessy, a Conservative, has been returned at the head of the poll, with Mr. P. O'Brien, one of the late members, as his colleague. Mr. Loftus Bland, who held the other seat since 1852, having been defeated, a seat has thus been lost to the Liberal party.

CHESS.

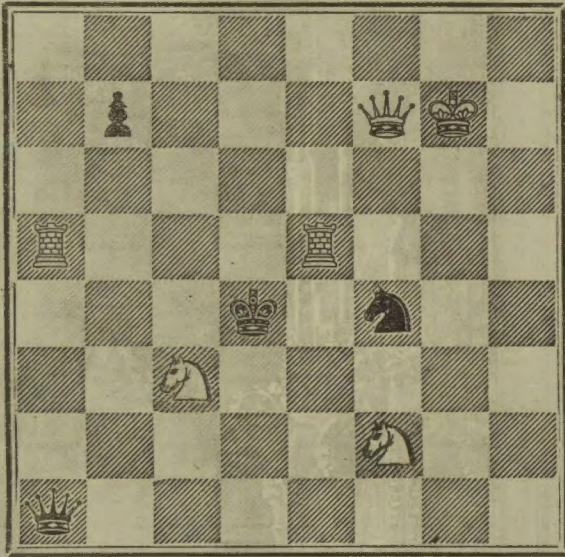
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. ALLEN.—1. Having four or five years ago issued a final challenge to play a match of chess with any player in the world upon terms the most liberal to the acceptor, and publicly announced that, if such deft, after remaining open for six months, were not taken up, the challenger would hold himself exempted from the necessity of noticing any future provocations to engage in a serious contest, Mr. Staunton is certainly not bound (speaking in a chivalric sense) to lift the gauntlet of any one who throws it at his feet. 2. If you will be at the trouble to refer to the correspondence and remarks on the subject of Mr. Morphy's challenge already published in our columns, you will perceive that the English amateur raised no difficulties and distated no terms, but, on finding it impossible, while under stringent literary engagements, to gain the time required even for the playing a long match, much less that necessary for practice beforehand, he declined to risk a large sum of other people's money upon a contest which, in all probability, he would be forced to resign long before its completion. 3. It is the opinion of all with whom we have conversed, and whose judgment is worth respect, that if Mr. Morphy had only desired "a trial of strength" with his English rival he would not have shirked the lists at Birmingham, when, at every personal inconvenience, his opponent went there by agreement to meet him; and still less (as he did not hesitate to travel to France to do battle, without stakes, with Messrs. Anderssen and Harrwitz) would he have declined the opportunity afforded him of measuring swords with Mr. S. at that gentleman's house. STELLA.—The last budget is well nigh exhausted, and we are awaiting impatiently a second supply. W. M. F.—The conditions of Mr. Bolton's abuse position were not correctly given before. They should have been—"White playing first." C. W., of Sudbury.—Thanks; it shall have attention. The "Supplement to the Handbook," a copy of which, as a subscriber to the last year's meeting of the association, you are entitled to, will, we are told, be published this summer.

PROBLEM No. 796

By SIGNOR ASPA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Game in which the American Champion gives the Q's Knight to a French Amateur, Mr. Delannoy. (French Opening.)

(Remove White's Queen's Knight.)

| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. D.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. D.) |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 3rd | 18. P takes Kt P (ch) | K takes P |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P to K 4th | 19. K R to K Kt (ch) | K to R sq |
| 3. P to K 5th | P to Q B 4th | 20. K B takes P | B takes Kt |
| 4. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 21. Q takes B | Q to Q B sq (ch) |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q B 3rd | 22. K to Kt | Q to K 3rd |
| 6. B to Q 3rd | P to Q 5th | 23. Q to K 4th | Kt to K B 4th |
| 7. Q to K 2nd | Kt to K R 3rd | 24. B to Q B 4th | Q to Q B sq |
| 8. P to Q Kt 3rd | B to K 2nd | 25. B takes K B P | R takes B |
| 9. B to Q Kt 2nd | B to K 2nd | 26. P to K 6th (dis. ch) | R to K B 3rd |
| 10. P to K R 3rd | Castles (Ks Rook) | 27. Q takes Kt | Q to K B sq |
| 11. P to K R 3rd | Q home | 28. Q R to K B sq | Kt to Q B 3rd |
| 12. Castles (Qs Rook) | K to R sq | 29. Q takes R (ch) | B takes Q |
| 13. B to Q B 2nd | Kt to Kt sq | 30. R takes B | Q to K Kt 2nd |
| 14. P takes P | B to Q B 3rd | 31. R to K B 8th (ch) | R takes R |
| 15. P to K B 5th | P takes K B P | 32. B takes Q (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 16. P takes K B P | P takes P | 33. B to K B 6th (dis. mate) | |
| 17. P to K B 6th | P to Q 6th | | |

ABERDEEN CHESS MEETING AND TOURNAMENT.—The fourth and fifth matches in this tournament have now been finished, and the championship of Aberdeen has been gallantly won by Mr. John Thomson, advocate, winning, in the five matches played, fifteen games, and losing two.

FOURTH MATCHES, THE FIRST THREE EVEN GAMES CONSTITUTING WINNER:—

| Winners. | Losers. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| W. Speid 2 | C. S. Gordon 0 |
| J. Thomson 3 | F. Graigmile 1 |

* Resigned in consequence of continued absence.

FINAL MATCH FOR CHAMPIONSHIP, FIRST FIVE GAMES:—

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| J. Thomson 5 | W. Speid 1 |
|------------------------|----------------------|

This tournament has given considerable impetus to the study of chess in the North, and so much satisfaction that it is in contemplation to hold another and more general meeting next season. Already, as a fruit of it, a challenge has been received and accepted by the Bon Accord Chess Club, the youngest of the two local clubs, to play a match of two games by correspondence with the Angus Club at Dundee.

Before leaving England the Rev. Dr. Hills, the recently-appointed Bishop of British Columbia, is to be presented by his old parishioners at Great Yarmouth with plate to the value of £180, and upwards of £400, to be applied to educational purposes in the new diocese.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 4177; on Monday and Tuesday (evening), 3498; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 989; one students' evening, Wednesday, 117; total 8781.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Red Sea cable has been successfully laid as far as Cossier. The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Bruno Badan as Vice-Consul in the island of Jamaica for the Queen of Spain. We understand that Syad Abdoolah, a native of Oude, is a candidate for the Hindustani Teachership in the University of Oxford. The execution of the monument to George Stephenson, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is committed to Mr. Lough. Miss Williams, of Ynyslas, has been elected churchwarden for the hamlet of Blaengwrach, in the Vale of Neath. Mr. Woodin, polygraphist, has commenced a series of entertainments in Glasgow, and, as usual, excites great interest. Another of the unfortunate men injured in the recent riot at Limerick has died. The immediate cause of death was hemorrhage. An extraordinary meeting of the Geological Society of France will take place at Lyons on the 1st of September. It is said that a staff of photographers is about to be organised to join the French army of Italy. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* appears with a deep black border out of respect to Humboldt's memory. The inauguration of the statue of Pothier, known as a writer on French law, took place at Orleans on Sunday with considerable pomp. Sir George J. Turner, one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, has been elected a Governor of the Charterhouse, in the place of the late Earl of Devon. The learned Governor is an old Carthusian. The secretary of the committee appointed for the collection of the Neapolitan Exile Fund has laid before the committee a statement of the subscriptions, which amount to £360 1s. 6d., less £24 for expenses. Professor Donaldson, after holding the office for twenty years, has resigned the hon. Secretaryship of Foreign Correspondence in connection with the Royal Institute of Architects. Mr. Gambart has added to the French Gallery a series of forty-two drawings, by Mr. D. MacIse, R.A., illustrative of the Norman Conquest. The Sunday-school teachers and scholars of Sheffield have selected Mr. Bell as the sculptor of the monument to be erected by them to the memory of James Montgomery. Nearly 2000 casks of butter, each weighing one hundredweight, are imported weekly at Southampton from St. Malo, via Jersey, by the Channel Islands mail-packets. M. Guizot has left Paris for his country seat at Val Richer, where he purposes to pass the summer. He will there complete the third volume of his memoirs. Miss Helen Faucit (says *Galignani*) is at present in Paris; and, though she has changed her name and position, being now Mrs. Theodore Martin, looks, and we understand acts, as charmingly as ever. The Legislative Council of Canada have taken a firm stand against death-bed bequests, enacting that no bequest will be valid if made within six months of the testator's death. In the peninsula of St. Maur les Fosses, near Paris, some excavations have brought to light the tomb of a Celtic chief, buried with his wife, his horse, and his arms, more than twenty-five centuries ago. The Court of General Sessions, says the *New York Tribune* opens with a bloody calendar. Eleven prisoners are to be tried for murder and four for manslaughter. Madame Hoche, widow of the French General who made a descent on the South of Ireland at the time of the first Revolution, has just died. According to private advices from Egypt an attempt has been made to assassinate the Pacha, and his Highness had been living on board his yacht, *Faid Ghaad*, in consequence. Another accident has taken place on the railway from Vienna to Marbourg, by which five carriages were knocked to pieces. No mention is made of how many persons were killed or injured. The vineyards of Savoy never presented a finer appearance at this season of the year than at present. The gardens and orchards also promise abundant crops. Mr. Henry Drummond Woolf, private secretary to Sir Edward Lytton, is named as Government Secretary at Corfu, in succession to Sir Thomas Bowen, who is appointed Governor of the new colony of Queensland (Morton Bay), in Australia. The band of the Royal Horse Guards will play on Fridays in Kensington Gardens, and on Tuesdays in Hyde Park, between Rotten-row and the carriage-drive, near the refreshment-room, from four till six in the afternoon. Workmen are actively employed in erecting the poles and wires on the house-tops, along the Kennington-road, between the Elephant and Castle, and the Horns, Kennington, forming a portion of the works contemplated by the London District Telegraph Company. The ceremony of opening the new building for the London Royal Homoeopathic Hospital, situate in Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, took place on Friday week, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The *Augsburg Gazette* calls on the German ladies to give up purchasing any French articles of millinery. "We must not," it says, "let German money pass from our pockets into those of the French and enable them to make war on us." A Paris journal says that the Pope, on receiving the Duke of Gramont a few days ago as the bearer of a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, promising him protection, his Holiness, holding up a crucifix, observed, "Behold my only support!" At the recent fire at Brody, a town in Austrian Galicia, briefly mentioned by telegraph, 800 public buildings and private houses were destroyed. Ten persons lost their lives. It is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The German papers announce the death of the botanist, Carl Zeyher, well known in the world of science for the information he has furnished respecting the flora of the Cape of Good Hope. He died at the Cape after a short illness. The Nottingham Town Council, after a protracted and warm discussion, have agreed to a site of land being given in the Arboretum for the purpose of placing thereon a statue of the late Feargus O'Connor. This decision has created, it is said, great dissatisfaction in the town. We hear, says the *Perth Courier*, that the Earl of Stamford and Warrington has taken a lease of the extensive shootings belonging to the Duke of Richmond, near Kingussie, and also the mansion-house and shootings belonging to Mr. Grant of Rothiemurcus. Mr. Disraeli has returned an unfavourable reply to the memorial of the hop planters for a remission of the duties. The collection has begun, but no distress, during the period of collection, is to be levied on defaulters, and in instances where just cause can be shown time will be granted. The General Conference of the States of the German Zollverein is appointed to take place on the 1st of June. The chief object of the meeting is to fix the tariffs for three years, from 1890 to 1892 inclusive. It is expected that the Conference will be held at Harzburg. The Church of Bois-le-duc, Brabant, a superb specimen of Gothic architecture, is about to be restored under the direction of two eminent architects—namely, M. Durlet and M. Zwirner. It is calculated that the work of restoration will occupy more than thirty years. Between seventy and eighty boats have left Great Yarmouth for the purpose of prosecuting the mackerel fishery, but the catches hitherto made have been exceedingly small. About 120 boats are expected to engage in the fishing this season from Yarmouth. The Prince Consort, whose promise to preside at the next meeting of the British Association was contingent upon his being in Scotland at the time, has now intimated that the Council may rely upon his presence; and the Aberdeen papers state that there is every prospect of a very successful meeting. A great number of ancient silver coins in a good state of preservation have been found by the workmen employed in excavating the rock in a part of the churchyard at Dalton, Lancashire. They are mostly silver coins of Henry I. and Stephen, and some are supposed to be coins of the Abbots of Furness. An immense quantity of rock slipped the other day into one of the principal cuttings, situate near Kirkby Stephen, of the South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway. It will probably take, says the *Durham Chronicle*, three months to remove it, although it may not extend the time for completing the line. The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society will be held on the 23rd inst., at their house in Whitehall-place, when the gold medals will be awarded. Sir Roderick Murchison will deliver his farewell address as President of the Society. The usual dinner will take place in the evening, at the Freemasons' Hall.

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Patterns free.—Address, **PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103 Oxford-street, London.**

BLACK BAREGES that will not split, and **GREENADINES** of superior permanent dye, manufactured to order expressly for this Warehouse. Also, the Crape Balmaine so universally admired. Patterns of the various new makes free. Address, **PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.**

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SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glace, at 2s. 6d. per Dress of 13 yards—well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post. Also, Patterns and Prices of their rich stock of silks.—**JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill.** Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

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OUTFITS for INDIA and CHINA supplied by **THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, London.**

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOM. **SEWELL and CO.** have the honour to announce that they have just received a large CASK of Magnificent BROCADES and a beautiful assortment of the NEW MOIRÉS and TOIT CUIT FABRICS, suitable for Court Costume; also, a large quantity of the finest English Moirés Antiques ever manufactured. **COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho.**

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIAN OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherché Stock, containing Parisian taste with that excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of 50 years, 11 Wigmore-street, W.

MUSLINS! BAREGES!! MOHAIRS!!!

Balmaines, Cambries, Brillantes, &c., &c. The largest variety, and the Cheapest in the Kingdom. (See last week's Number, page 479.) Patterns sent post-free. **BAKER and CRISP, 211, Regent-street, Maddox-street, London.**

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1773. **BABIES' BASSINETS,** Trimmed and Furnished, Ready for use, sent home free of carriage. **BABIES' BASKETS,** Trimmed and Furnished, sent home free of carriage. **CAFFER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.** Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of **COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,** which are sent home throughout the Kingdom free of carriage. **UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES** for Ladies and Children of all ages.

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CHRISTENING ROBES, 2 1/2 Guineas. Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea. 53, Baker-street. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES, 2 1/2 Guineas. Baskets to match, 1 Guinea. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS. Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d. White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea. Petticoats and 5000 pairs of Stays to choose from. Children's Stays and Petticoats in endless variety. Country orders promptly executed. Size of waist only required. At the noted Stays and Petticoat Warehouse, 183, Oxford-street, and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS, Chamolux Leather, with black feet. 53, Baker-street. W. G. TAYLOR.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE GIRLS, 2 1/2 Guineas. Ladies' Riding Habits, 5s. to 8 Guineas. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—GEORGE ROBERTS begs to inform Ladies that, though the disturbed state of the Continent, he has been enabled to purchase, for cash, several large lots of PARISIAN CORSETS and STEEL PETTICOATS, which he is now selling at a great reduction in price, thus:—Verly's genuine Paris-woven Corset, 11s. usual price 13s. 6d.; the 18-Hoop Improved Steel Corset, 12s. 6d., usual price 21s. 500 Petticoats and 5000 pairs of Stays to choose from. Children's Stays and Petticoats in endless variety. Country orders promptly executed. Size of waist only required. At the noted Stays and Petticoat Warehouse, 183, Oxford-street, and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS are strongly recommended to those who wish to combine elegance with comfort. To be had only of W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street, dépôt for the Eider-down Quilts and Patent Spring Pillows.

IMPORTANT to LADIES requiring Ready-made LINEN of first-rate material and sewing, at moderate prices. Books of Prices, &c., free by post, by addressing "Ladies Department," WHITELOCK and SON, Outfitters, 168, Strand. N.B.—Opposite the Church, near Somerset House.



"PROMISED LAND," WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS, AT NEWMARKET.—DRAWN BY E. HERRING.

PROMISED LAND, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas race on Tuesday week, is a bay colt by Lord Lonsdale's Jericho. His sire was a good racer in his day, and will long be remembered as having been taken from the stud in order to be put in training for the Ascot Cup, in which he ran second to the Flying Dutchman, and beat Lord Derby's Canezon almost out of sight. He was gradually becoming a great favourite with the public when he died, in the August of 1856, and hence Promised Land is among the last batch but one of his foals. His cross with Glee by Touchstone produced Jerry, Kent, and Duet; but it has only been fortunate, so far, with the two brothers Happy Land and Promised Land. Although we do not share that belief, there was an impression last year that Happy Land would have beaten FitzRoland for the Two Thousand to a certainty if such severe running had not been made with him, and this year Promised Land maintained the family honours by almost walking in. Still, it must be allowed that a worse field was never saddled for it. His first appearance last year was

for the Findon Stakes at Goodwood, where he beat North Lincoln (5 lb ex.) very easily, along with Rainbow (5 lb ex.) and six others. He was then saved till the Newmarket Houghton, where he ran for the Criterion Stakes, and was defeated cleverly by North Lincoln. After being a very prominent favourite all the winter for both events, he is now not likely to be seen again before the Derby, for which, unless Danebury makes a strong demonstration with Trumpeter or Marionette, he is not unlikely to continue first favourite. He is much bigger than his brother Happy Land, and with a most blood-like head and forehead; but, judging from his build behind the saddle, very unlike standing the wear and tear of a Derby course. Besides being in a great match against Musjid, he is engaged in the Goodwood Derby, the Doncaster St. Leger, and the Don Stakes, &c. He is trained by Mr. William Day, at Woodyates, near Salisbury.

The following are some particulars of the race, which was run on Tuesday week :—

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb. The second to save his stake. R.M. (1 mile 17 yards.) 52 subs.

| | | | |
|---|----|--------------|---|
| Mr. W. Day's The Promised Land, by Jericho, 8st. 7lb. | .. | (A. Day) | 1 |
| Mr. J. H. Wyndham's Cynricus, 8st. 7lb. | .. | (S. Rogers) | 2 |
| Baron Rothschild's Crafton, 8st. 7lb. | .. | (J. Osborne) | 3 |
| M. J. Shelley's Sir Hercules, 8st. 7lb. | .. | (L. Snowden) | 4 |
| Mr. J. Merry's Lord of the Manor, 8st. 7lb. | .. | (Plumb) | 0 |
| Mr. A. Nichol's Phantom, 8st. 7lb. | .. | (Withington) | 0 |
| Mr. C. Peck's Napoleon, 8st. 7lb. | .. | (Bumby) | 0 |
| Mr. J. Parker's Nimrod, 8st. 7lb. | .. | (W. Day) | 0 |
| Mr. J. Lilley's Marske, 8st. 7lb. | .. | (Flatman) | 0 |

Betting at starting—Even agst The Promised Land; 9 to 2 agst Phantom; 7 to 1 agst Napoleon; 100 to 6 each agst Cynricus and Crafton; 30 to 1 agst Lord of the Manor; 40 to 1 agst Sir Hercules.

The race admits of little description. Promised Land soon held his opponents safe, was followed home by Cynricus, Phantom, Sir Hercules, and Crafton, to the Bushes Hill, on descending which the race was over, for Phantom and Sir Hercules dropped away beaten, and The Promised Land won literally "as he liked" by a length and a half; the second beating the third by three lengths; four lengths separating the third from the fourth; Nimrod was fifth; Napoleon and Marske were next, close together; Phantom was several lengths behind them, and Lord of the Manor was.



THE WAR.—BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER PO, AT TURIN.